FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT' FOR SOVIET RESTRUCTURING

AU291326 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Realism and Historical Optimism"]

[Text] The Soviet and world public devotes all its attention to the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's report to the plenum on the subject: "On the Tasks of the CPSU for Drastic Restructuring of Economic Management." The chief assessment is that the innovation taking place in Soviet society will solve urgent problems and overcome trends and manifestations of stagnation and conservatism, it will give new upsurge to socialist construction. The report of the first Soviet party leader justifiedly points out that restructuring has produced an "explosion of intellectual activities." In even this short period the country mapped out trends demonstrating the inexhaustible opportunities of socialist society, as well as the creative role of working man and of the workers collective.

It is obvious that the present-day processes most strongly affect the foundations, the most important nucleus of restructuring -- namely the economic sector. The radical economic management reform which began in the Land of the Soviets affects all strata of the management system and has a profound historical significance -- namely, to consolidate socialism, to eliminate everything that obstructs its development and arrests its progress, to reveal its tremendous potential in the people's interest, and to activate all advantages of our social system so that this system may become even more efficient.

The principles of true democratic centralism in the Leninist sense are laid down at the base of the initiated reform:

-- for a drastic expansion of the independent character of centralized economic leadership;
-- for a comprehensive reform of planning, price information, financial-credit mechanisms and restructuring of the management of scientific-technical reform;
-- for the establishment of new organizational structures;
-- for the transition from excessive centralism to a democratic command system of management, for the development of self-management, and for the establishment of a mechanism conducive to fostering the creative potential of the individual personality.

The profound purpose of this drastic reform of economic management in the Soviet land is to give impetus to the tremendous potential and to establish conditions for the manifestation of objective economic laws, and above all, of the law of values and the monetary-commodity relations connected with it. The economic levers are becoming valid and economic organizations are granted extensive rights, their economic independence is guaranteed on the basis of full economic cost accounting, as well as on the basis of the transition to self-sufficiency and self-financing.

It is pointed out, in both Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's report and the plenum documents, that for the CPSU there is no other concern than man, his real interests and aspirations, and man is the focus of the party's economic policy and practical work. A system of motivations and incentives is implemented within the framework of this extensive reform, which will ensure objective standards for all workers and for every working man in the Soviet land, enabling him to show his abilities, to work efficiently, and to use available production resources most efficiently.

The restructuring that is unfolding in the Soviet land is a direct result of the October Revolution and a consistent implementation of the ideals written on the banner of the socialist revolution. There is no doubt that this restructuring process will receive the wholehearted support of Soviet Communists and of the Soviet people. It also recieves the wholehearted support of Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people. This is so because the path along with our two parties and peoples proceed leads us toward one and the same goal: the construction of a developed socialist society. It is so because the changes occurring in the Soviet economy are characteristic for our overall economic development. The unanimity of goals, however, is a prerequisite for the unity of our methods of struggle for the implementation of these goals. These are the contemporary realities, and as Marxist-Leninists and dialecticians we are obliged to take them into consideration and to take into account the specific forms of their manifestations. We must, because restructuring both in our country in the other socialist countries is a response to the historical challenge of our epoch.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES RCP CC SECRETARY STOIAN

AU291809 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP CC, received today Mr Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, who is currently visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP CC.

The BCP CC secretary general and the alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party briefed each other on the goals which the two parties and countries have set themselves. They expressed satisfaction with the fruitful party and state cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania.

The two politicians exchanged views on certain international issues of common interest. They noted their countries' active efforts for securing peace, cooperation and good-neighbor relations in the Balkans and the turning of this part of the world into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 29 June repeats the BTA report on the Zhivkov-Stoian meeting and adds: "The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev."]

AGERPRES Report

AU291839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES, 29/6/1987 -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, recieved Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The call occasioned a warm exchange of message between RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, and the Bulgarian party and state leader Todor Zhivkov.

Particular satisfaction was shown for the continual amplification of the relations between the RCP and the BCP, between Romania and Bulgaria and emphasis was placed on the decisive role of the frequent summits in stimulating the Romanian-Bulgarian manysided links of good neighbourhood, friendship and collaboration, to the benefit and advantage of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism, understanding and peace. It was assessed that ever growing possibilities existed to expand and deepen the bilateral collaboration, in economy, cooperation and specialization in production, in trade exchanges.

International issues were also approached, with emphasis on the need to step up Romanian-Bulgarian efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone of collaboration and good neighbourhood, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for disarmament, understanding, peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 21-27 JUN

AU271858 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts between 21 and 27 June carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of each broadcast are given in parentheses):

Burgas Okrug: For the first time the Dragni Nedev Shipyard in Burgas has started repair work on foreign ships, after completing a modernization program involving the installation of highly productive equipment eliminating manual labor. The shop for repairing propeller shafts is especially well equipped. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Jun 87)

Ruse Okrug: A technological combine for mechanization, technological services, and erosion control has been set up under the okrug council for agriculture, forestry, and water management. (1730 GMT 23 June) The okrug's industrial enterprises fulfilled ahead of schedule their 6-month plan for aggregate profit, increasing this profit up to 27 June by 50 million leva as compared to the same period in 1986. (1730 GMT 27 Jun 87)

Silistra Okrug: Some 12 enterprises and over 150 production units from branches of the okrug's economy fulfilled their counterplans for the first half of 1987. (1730 GMT 23 June)

Smolyan Okrug: A start has been made on the complete automation of the control system for the okrug's power supply network; the first stage of the work will be completed by 7 November. (1730 GMT 23 June)

Tolbukhin Okrug: The okrug's industrial enterprises announced their production results for the first half of 1987; the plan for aggregate profit was overfulfilled by 8.6 percent. (1730 GMT 27 Jun 87)

Individual plants: The Dimo Dichev Thermoelectric Power Plant produced over 2.58 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power since the start of 1987, thus overfulfilling its 6-month production plan by 60 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. (1300 GMT 26 June)

FRG'S JENNINGER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 28 JUN

LD281546 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 28 Jun 87

Prague June 28 (CTK) -- Philipp Jenninger, president of West German Bundestag, arrived here today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

The visit will provide an opportunity for the exchange of experience in the work of the two parliaments and views of main international political problems, especially the situation in Europe.

The visit of Philipp Jenninger to Czechoslovakia is the first ever official visit by a president of the West German Bundestag to Czechoslovakia. It is an expression of consolidation of contacts between the two countries' legislative bodies at the top level.

Inter-parliamentary ties constitute an important part of political dialogue in which the Czechoslovak side is interested since this helps strengthen good-neighbourly relations.

The Federal Republic of Germany is Czechoslovakia's largest trade partner among advanced capitalist countries. Last year, the two countries' goods exchange was worth 4,200 million marks. Czechoslovkia exports raw materials, fuels, chemicals, consumer goods and foods, and imports from the FRG machinery and equipment, chemical products and consumer goods. 66 cooperation agreements, including 32 in the engineering industry, have been concluded between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

In Czechoslovakia's foreign cultural relations, the FRG holds the third place after the Soviet Union and the GDR. Days of West German culture will be arranged in Czechoslovakia in the autumn.

Marked progress has recently been registered in the sphere of ecology. It is planned to sign an intergovernment agreement on cooperation in the production of the environment before the end of this year.

Holds Talks With Indra

LD291412 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Philipp Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag, today. At the outset of the conversation Alois Indra stressed that the Bundestag president's visit is politically important, particularly because it is changing an abnormal state of affairs whereby no official contacts existed between the parliaments of the two neighboring countries. Philipp Jenninger expressed his thanks for the reception accorded to him in the CSSR and voiced his satisfaction that the parliaments of Czechoslovakia and the FRG are now able to share actively in the fulfillment of the 1973 treaty on mutual relations. He said that in his view the most important task currently is to ensure life in peace on our planet and the development of cooperation among nations.

He said that at present there exists a historic opportunity to liquidate at least a portion of the most destructive nuclear weapons and that ways must also be sought to eliminate strategic missiles, chemical weapons, to curb conventional weapons on our continent. He declared that disarmament agreements can only be effective if they are founded on trust between East and West.

Alois Indra also dealt with the current international situation in which the recognition that war cannot be the means of resolving any dispute is gaining ground increasingly. He pointed out the disarmament proposals put forward by the USSR and its allies, which are characterized by goodwill and an endeavor to seek mutually acceptable compromises. However, he said that the FRG's demand that the 72 Pershing-1A missiles be excluded from the talks between the USSR and the United States is incomprehensible. Maintaining such a stand could block the talks in Geneva which are developing auspiciously. Alois Indra stressed that keeping Pershing-1 missiles on FRG territory would affect our security and that under these circumstances operational and tactical missiles could not be removed from the CSSR.

In a frank and constructive discussion Philipp Jenninger voiced his personal conviction that the Pershing-1A missiles would not be an insurmountable obstacle during the talks in Geneva. He also said that he understands the concern felt by Czechoslovak citizens about some manifestations of revanchism.

CHNOUPEK URGES LIQUIDATION OF PERSHING-1A'S

LD292223 Prague CTK in English 1904 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 29 (CTK) -- A discussion of Czechoslovak diplomats and party representatives opened here Monday to deal with the fulfillment of the tasks of the Czechoslovak foreign policy in the light of the 17th Communist Party Congress' conclusions.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek dealt in his speech with the conclusions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee session in Berlin, and the Czechoslovak participation in the implementation of the Soviet peace initiatives. He spoke about the inspiring influence of the restructuring in the Soviet society and its reflection in new dynamic attitudes of the Soviet foreign policy.

Czechoslovakia welcomes and supports the hopeful development of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the liquidation of the medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, adding that still numerous obstacles, like the existence of 72 Pershing-1A's with nuclear warheads in the FRG, must be overcome. If the agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was not violated, and the U.S. remains the owner of nuclear warheads for those missiles, the above weapons do not belong to "a third country," but should be liquidated within the framework of the prepared Soviet-U.S. agreement, the Czechoslovak foreign minister pointed out.

STATEMENT SUPPORTS COHOSTING 1988 OLYMPICS

AU292054 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jun 87 p 8

[CTK report: "Telegram of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee has sent a telegram to the International Olympic Committee [IOC] in Lausanne, the National Olympic Committee of South Korea in Seoul, and the DPRK National Olympic Committee in Pyongyang, which states:

"Czechoslovak athletes are intensively preparing for next year's greatest sports festival, the Olympic Games. Czechoslovakia, which is a long-standing active member of the Olympic movement, awaits with great attention the forthcoming talks in Lausanne between representatives of the IOC and the national Olympic committees of the DPRK and South Korea on organizing and ensuring the 1988 Summer Olympics.

"The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, athletes, and our entire broad public trust that a reasonable solution commensurate with the realities of the present world will be found, the view to strengthening the international Olympic movement. We support the legitimate proposals of the DPRK National Olympic Committee that part of the program of the 1988 Summer Olympics be held in Pyongyang. This solution would have a positive impact on the climate in the international Olympic movement and would contribute to consolidating world peace."

CHARTER 77 SAYS POLICE KILLED WAITER

AU300940 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Prague, June 30 (AFP) -- The dissident Czechoslovak group Charter 77 accused police of having killed a waiter for refusing to serve them in a restaurant, in a statement issued here Tuesday.

The Charter 77 statement, a copy of which has been sent to Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly, or parliament, said that two plainclothes policemen on May 18 went to the "na Studenska" restaurant shortly before closing time and ordered drinks.

The statement, which quoted eyewitness accounts, said that an argument broke out before one of the policemen shot the waiter when he refused to serve them.

The policemen, identified as a captain and a major in the Czech State Police (STB), then attempted to escape, but were detained by witnesses until local city police arrived, the statement said, adding that the waiter died soon after his arrival in hospital.

Charter 77, which called for a parliamentary inquiry into the incident, criticizes the Czech media for not having reported the killing.

"The lack of public information ...increases the feeling of insecurity and distrust of law," the statement said.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC 'EXPERIMENT', CRIME

LD252129 Prague CTK in English 1851 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 25 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Government today discussed the course of the comprehensive experiment to increase the autonomy and responsibility of economic organizations for effective development.

The first experience shows that the comprehensive experiment makes it possible to test the decisive elements of the planned restructuring of the economic mechanism and creates prerequisites for increased activity of enterprises. However, the introduction of the experiment is slow, the number of enterprises involved is low in view of the overall volume of production, some hesitate and some organizations try to have the tasks set for them by the 8th Five-Year Plan reduced and this is at variance with the experiment.

In connection with the future law on the state enterprise, the government has decided to expand the comprehensive experiment at some enterprises by socialist autonomy of workteams and rational organizational set-up of the technical base of production. It also decided to include in the experiment from July 1, 1986 another three corporations -- engineering equipment plants Prague, Agrozet Brno and Elitex Liberec. In addition to other industrial and building enterprises, preparations for the experiment will involve commercial, transport, telecommunications and designing institutions and enterprises granting services.

The government approved the principles of a bill on special benefits for miners, applying to those who have to stop working underground for reasons of health or have to work at another than mining organization for the same reason, and to persons who stopped working at mines at the age of 50 or more and had worked underground for 15 years at least.

The Federal Government discussed a report of the prosecutor general and the Czechoslovak interior minister on crime and proposals for its reduction. While the number of crimes against the Republic is declining, economic crimes are on the rise just as violence.

The report said that almost one quarter of people sued are tried on charges connected with traffic accidents, drunken driving being involved in one half of the cases. One quarter of people on trial committed economic crimes -- 36,680 were tried on these charges in 1986. About 30 per cent of all perpetrators committed crimes under the influence of alcohol. Youths aged 15-18 accounted for 8.8 per cent of people on trial. The individual ministers will use the facts in the report when they elaborate proposals for the restructuring of the economic mechanism so that methods of management help limit opportunity for criminal activity especially in the economic sphere.

At the proposal of the foreign trade minister, the government gave its consent to the conclusion of an agreement between Czechoslovakia and the European Economic Community on exchange of industrial products.

The government also approved the conception of Czechoslovak participation in the World Health Oranization in the 1987-1991 period.

FRG TAKES 'ALARMING' STAND ON THIRD-COUNTRY WEAPONS

DW261121 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1434 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Albert Reisz commentary -- DW]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Americans do not want to negotiate over the Pershing-1A medium-range missiles. They say it is just the U.S. and Soviet missiles being discussed in Geneva and those 72 Pershing-1A's are weapons of a third country. That attitude is alarming. When the FRG Bundestag debated the topic, the opposition pointed out to the federal chancellor that it is dangerous to call the Pershing-1A's third-country missiles.

How should we assess the Americans clinging to that name to prevent those 72 nuclear medium-range weapons from being negotiated? Do they really believe they could negotiate a privilege for themselves, let alone nuclear privileges? How will they justify their desire to exclude those nuclear warheads for 72 missiles from the negotiations, which are capable of hitting three Warsaw Pact countries?

Speaking of third-country weapons, the French and English nuclear weapons in fact are third-country weapons for the Soviet-U.S. negotiations. But they are not being discussed. If those missiles that were given to the FRG were third-country weapons, it would mean that the FRG is a nuclear power. That would be a flagrant violation of the nonproliferation treaty that prohibits giving nuclear weapons to third countries.

Besides, what is the FRG Government's position on this? Does it want the FRG to be thought of that way? If the FRG Government gave some clear word, the problem could very certainly be eliminated. [passage omitted]

CYPRUS' IAKOVOU CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Praises Disarmament With Fischer

LD291258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1205 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Cyprus, Oskar Fischer and Yeoryios Iakovou, started their official talks in Berlin today. They discussed fundamental international issues and exchanged views concerning the further shaping of friendly relations between their states and peoples.

The two ministers emphasized the need to end the arms race, to achieve progress in disarmament, and to help improve the international climate. Today's situation demands from everybody a new way of thinking and approach to world problems. In this regard the Cypriot guest assessed the proposals of the Warsaw Pact's Berlin summit meeting, explained in detail by Oskar Fischer, as yet another extensive peace program which gives fresh hope to an early start to a process leading to nuclear disarmament. Oskar Fischer and Yeoryios Iakovou both called for the total elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The double-zero option could become the starting point for still more far-reaching radical disarmament steps in other areas as well.

The two foreign ministers praised the proposals submitted by their states that aim to safeguard peace, promote arms limitation and cooperation in central Europe and the Mediterranean as specific contributions to reducing confrontation, and strengthen security and confidence.

The two sides underlined the GDR's and Cyprus' efforts for a successful conclusion to the Vienna CSCE review meeting. The goal is to improve East-West relations through negotiations on reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The continuation and deepening of the CSCE process will have to promote the defusing and removal of regional conflicts. In this spirit the Cyprus issue was dealt with in detail and the firm solidarity of the GDR with the just fight of Cyprus for national independence and respect for its sovereignty was affirmed.

Oskar Fischer and Yeoryios Iakovou expressed their conviction that Iakovou's visit will give new impulses to the close, traditionally friendly cooperation between the two states and peoples developing on many levels.

Identical and close views concerning the most basic issues of our time are a solid and sound foundation for this. Such a high level of bilateral relations will stimulate stability and confidence between all the states of Europe.

Discusses Peace With Honecker

LD292159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Cypriot Foreign Affairs Minister Yeoryios Iakovou at the official seat of the Council of State today. The guest conveyed cordial greetings from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The two sides concurred in noting that the continuity and breadth of the political dialogue and the bilateral cooperation between the GDR and Cyprus exemplify peaceful relations. The two states' far-reaching agreements on vital issues of our time and on the struggle to safeguard peace and prevent a nuclear inferno are a stable foundation for this.

Erich Honecker and Yeoryios Iakovou noted with satisfaction that the scope has grown to achieve a start for nuclear disarmament and to place peace on a stable, lasting basis.

The Cypriot foreign minister praised in this connection the proposals of the Warsaw Pact's Berlin summit meeting for safeguarding peace and international cooperation.

The two sides agreed that with an agreement on eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, namely the double-zero solution, a breakthrough to substantial disarmament steps in all other areas -- including a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms -- could be achieved.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the Warsaw Pact military doctrine adopted in Berlin had underlined the exclusively defensive character of this alliance. It stresses the needs to maintain equal military strength at as low a level as possible and to reduce the military potential to a sufficient level necessary for defense. The declared objective remains an earth free of nuclear weapons and a peaceful cosmos. The GDR is helping with its own activities to promote this process. This is expressed by the proposals for creating a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe, as proposed by the GDR and CSSR to the FRG, and their dialogue policy.

Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's great appreciation for Cyprus's great commitment in the international arena -- especially within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the group of neutral and nonaligned states of Europe -- to safeguard peace, lessen tensions in Europe, and develop the CSCE process. President Kiprianou's proposal for demilitarizing Cyprus is to be seen as an important Cypriot contribution in this direction.

The Cypriot foreign minister spoke about the situation in and around Cyprus. In connection with this he honored the GDR's steady, solidarity support for the Cyrpiot people's just struggle.

Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's standpoint for a peaceful, just, and lasting solution to the Cyprus question according to the relevant UN resolutions and while observing the legitimate interests of the Cypriot population's two sections. One suitable way to settle the international aspects would be to convene a representative international Cyprus conference within the framework of the United Nations according to the USSR proposals of 21 January 1986.

The cordial, friendly talks were attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer and GDR State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler. Also present were GDR Ambassador to Cyprus Kurt Meier and Mikhail Sierifis, ambassador of Cyprus to the GDR.

Views Relations With Stoph

LD292204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, received Cypriot Foreign Affairs Minister Yeoryios Iakovou today.

Willi Stoph briefed the Cypriot guest on the successful development of the GDR as a politically stable and economically efficient socialist state. This is a solid foundation for the social policy that serves the people's prosperity.

The two sides said that bilateral cooperation is typical for the constructive and most friendly character of the developing relations between the two states and peoples. The Cypriot foreign minister's visit will no doubt give new impulse to this process.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers said that the continuation of such a course needs nothing more urgently than peace.

Therefore, the GDR considers it the highest command of its policy to use, together with its allies, all its strength to preserve peace. This has once again found its clear expression in the results of the Warsaw Pact's Berlin summit.

The Cypriot foreign minister emphasized that in today's situation the prime objective is to preserve the world from a nuclear inferno. The two sides concurred on noting that all the states, big and small, bear great responsibility for reaching these objectives.

A climate of detente, Willi Stoph said, will no doubt favor a solution to problems like the Cyrpus issue, which threatens peace in the Mediterranean and beyond. He assured the friendly Cypriot people of the GDR's solid support for their just struggle to preserve independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of Cyprus.

The talk was attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer. Also present were GDR Ambassador to Cyprus Kurt Meir and Mikhail Sierifis, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cyprus to the GDR.

The guest visited the Pergamon Museum in the afternoon.

STOPH HOSTS RECEPTION FOR UNESCO CONGRESS 24 JUN

LD242213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 24 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, hosted a reception in Berlin this evening for the participants in the UNESCO congress on the development of technological and professional training. [passage omitted]

In his toast Willi Stoph again cordially welcomed the participants. He expressed pleasure that UNESCO selected the GDR capital as the location for this important international congress. With their deliberations, Stoph said, they are adding to the many events that show our capital to the whole world as a "city of peace" on Berlin's 750th anniversary. "Making peace -- mankind's most valulable possession -- permanent, unites the efforts of the government and all citizens of our state with the basic concern of your congress."

Currently, characterized by the peoples' struggle to preserve peace and by their resolute struggle against the imperialistic policy of large-scale armament, UNESCO proves an active and constructive factor. The congress is discussing how UNESCO can, by means of its resources, contribute to promoting vocational training, securing training places for the youth of the member countries, and developing work experience.

"Here the extent and depth of the implementation of these humanitarian goals are naturally influenced by the social system of the particular society. It should be a particular concern to give help and advice to the developing countries, which in this sphere especially have to overcome a bad legacy of centuries of colonial domination," Willi Stoph said.

The mastering of the scientific-technical revolution, which is characterized especially by the broad application of high and top technology, makes qualitatively new demands on people's knowledge and ability. "From almost 40 years of experience in the building of our socialist society we can say that safeguarding the right to work and an equally high level education for all citizens results in comprehensive development of the personality and serves the continuous improvement in economic performance." This makes it possible to enhance the living standards of all strata of the people. This proven course will also be consistently pursued in the future.

Willi Stoph gave the assurance that the GDR will do everything possible, as an active member country of UNESCO, to help to implement in the future, too, the great and noble tasks of this world organization. During the reception Willi Stoph had lively talks with numerous foreign participants in the congress.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION ENDS; HOEFNER GIVES REPORT

Report on Proceedings Continues

LD261502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Report on 26 June People's Chamber session at Berlin's Palace of the Republic]

[Excerpts] At the start of the session, the deputies remembered late deputies Paul Verner, Otto-Christoph Goetze, and Max Seydewitz. Horst Sindermann honored their work for the development and strengthening of the workers' and peasants' power.

In accordance with the already decided agenda, the deputies approved item one, the deselection of Dr Ernst Mecklenburg as deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State. There was a letter from the Presidium of the Democratic Peasants' Party Executive and a joint motion by all parliamentary groups on this. The deputies unanimously elected Dr Guenther Maleuda as deputy chairman of the Council of State and released him from his function as a member of the People's Chamber Presidium. Deputy Erwin Binder was elected as a new member of this body. Dr Maleuda was sworn-in in accordance with Article 68 of the GDR's Constitution. On his way to his place on the Council of State bench he was congratulated by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State.

In accordance with item two on the agenda, Horst Sindermann gave Minister of Finance Ernst Hoefner the floor to explain the budget account for 1986. [passage omitted] Horst Sindermann thanked Finance Minister Hoefner for his speech and gave deputies the floor for questions to Council of Ministers members. Dr Brunhild Jaeger from the SED Group asked for information on behalf of the Industry, Construction, and Transport Committee from Construction Industry Minister Wolfgang Junker on the conduct of the comprehensive comparison of performance and on making the best performances the rule in the construction industry.

Heike Dombrowski from the Democratic Peasants' Party group asked Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electronics, on behalf of the Trade and Supply Committee, how the production of new technical consumer goods of high quality and efficiency is being ensured. Ursula Raurin-Kutzner from the CDU group, as first deputy chairperson of the Health Committee, was interested in the efficient use of increasing resources in the health service in her question for Minister Dr Ludwig Mecklinger.

Gisela Unrein from the Trade Union Federation Group, deputy chairman of the Culture Committee, asked Minister of Culture Dr Hans-Jaochim Hoffmann on the increasing cultural effect in the use of material and financial means in the interests of citizens.

The president of the People's Chamber asked the ministers to answer the questions directed at them later in the debate. He then gave Rosxel Walther (NDPD) [National Democratic Party of Germany], chairperson of the Budget and Finance Committee, the floor in the debate on the budget account. The deputy described the results of reducing costs as an incorruptible measure of progress along the path toward comprehensive intensification. Katrin Hensel from the Free German Youth Group took the floor next as a member of the Youth Committee. She assessed the increasing national wealth as the GDR youths' most important contribution to the strengthening of socialism.

Werner Keerner of the LPDP [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany] group, as a cooperative tradesman, expressed the readiness of his colleagues to do everything to strengthen the national economy and to supply citizens with better services and repairs.

During the debate the government members had the opportunity to answer questions. Wolfgang Junker gave information on a special plan for the broad application of the best achievements in science and technology for the second half of the year and for 1988 so the highly efficient means of production and technologies on display and the current construction exhibition could be used in the highest possible numbers in the construction industry. Felix Meier emphasized that in his branch of industry the production of consumer goods is rising by 15 percent with a degree of product renewal of 43 degrees and the quality and reliability of the products is being raised by the increasing use of microelectronics. Dr Ludwig Mecklinger used examples to explain how basic inpatient and outpatient treatment is being guaranteed for all citizens at a high level. Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann explained how higher state financing is principally being used to create new works of fine art and applied art, in literature as well as for cultural work with the masses.

The president of the People's Chamber thanked the Council of Ministers for their expositions, which met with the approval of the deputies who asked the questions. The People's Chamber, in accordance with the motion proposed by the Council of Ministers and a recommendation of the Budget and Finance Committee, unanimously ratified the 1986 budget account and discharged the Council of Ministers from liability.

The deputies also unanimously approved the bills on the agenda on judicial assistance treaties of the GDR with France and Ghana and consular treaties with Nigeria and Bolivia. The Foreign Affairs Committee and the Constitution and Law Committee recommended approval to the plenum.

As the seventh and last item on the agenda, Horst Sindermann proposed a resolution on promoting successors and on changes in People's Chamber committees. In accordance with proposals by the SED, the NDPD and the Cultural League of the deputies unanimously decided to allow the elected successors, Willy Hallbauar, Michael Rammer, Hans-Juergen Ehricht, and Dr Christel Hartinger, to move up in place of the deceased deputies Paul Verner, Max Seydewitz, Otto-Christoph Goetze, and Hans Koch.

The fourth session of the People's Chamber ended at 1230.

Hoefner Presents 1986 Budget

LD261311 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner has described the country's 1986 budget account, which was discussed at the fourth session of the People's Chamber, as proof of the well-functioning system of socialist planned economy. Revenues totalling M247 billion were accumulated on the basis of the state budget plan law adopted by the People's Chamber. The 1986 plan was overfulfilled by 1.7 percent. Total expenditure amounted to M246.4 billion. A surplus of revenue over expenditure totalling M645 million was achieved. In moving the budget account, Ernst Hoefner stated that the planned surplus of M160 million was thus significantly exceeded.

The revenue of the state budget from publicly owned combines and enterprises in all sectors increased by M6.8 billion to M192 billion. It amounts to 78 percent of the total revenue of the state budget. The increasing profits of publicly-owned combines and enterprises in industry and the construction sector, which -- in conjunction with the growth of production with the required quality and in line with demand, and with good export profitability -- largely flow from a reduction in production input and costs, form a solid foundation for the balanced state budget, the minister said.

The minister stressed that the budget account under review reflects the fact that significant material and financial resources were made available in 1986 for strengthening the material-technical base and deepening the comprehensive intensification of production. A total of M10.6 billion was available for financing scientific-technical tasks in 1986, corresponding to a rate of 4.5 percent of the expended national income, a considerable amount in international terms. Among other things, M2.7 billion was spent on science and technology and research facilities and M6.6 billion on the financing of investments. Over half the volume of economic investment was spent on increasing the performance and efficiency of industry.

Minister Hoefner referred to the far-reaching proposals of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee for guaranteeing peace and security in the world, for a halt to the arms race, and for concrete measures for disarmament. To preserve peace it is necessary to create the preconditions, under peaceful conditions, to be able to protect socialism at all times. The expenditure of M14 billion on national defense adopted by the 1986 law on the state budget was adhered to at the planned levels.

Minister Hoefner said that the People's Chamber also had before it an impressive balance sheet in the social policy section of the budget account. A total of M26.9 billion was spent on new housing construction and the housing economy in 1986, including M15.6 billion from the state budget. Living conditions improved for 647,000 citizens.

Last year M47.9 billion was made available from the state budget for price subsidies. For the purchase of foodstuffs worth M100, the state paid an additional M85 in price subsidies in 1986.

M12.9 billion was spent on education, vocational training, and adult education, and on the higher and vocational educational system in 1986, more than twice the expenditure for 1971. M5.8 billion was available from the state budget to the ten-class polytechnical secondary schools, the secondary higher schools, and secondary boarding schools.

M1.1 billion was available to the vocational training of apprentices, and M2.8 billion was available to universities, higher and vocational schools and their boarding schools and refectories. M12,420 per student in the higher educational system was provided to maintain educational standards in 1986.

Resources amounting to M13 billion were spent on health and social services in 1986. Here, too, society's expenditure more than doubled compared with 1971. Included in this are one-time payments for the birth of a child and monthly child allowances amounting to M1.3 billion. To meet the considerable increases in child allowances that come into effect this year, this sum will increase by over M2 billion a year.

The state spent over M6,800 per place for older citizens and veterans in old people's homes and nursing homes in 1986. The state budget made available around M212 million to provide a daily lunch and the care of elderly citizens in 1986.

Around M5 billion was spent on developing art and culture, on sport and recreation. Extensive resources from the state budget also benefitted a wide range of leisure activities and memorable holidays for children, students, and young people in 1986.

Minister Hoefner underlined that to summarize the expenditure on the population from the resources of the state budget, it has increased from M26.3 billion in 1971 to about M100 billion in 1986. These were impressive figures reflecting diligent work by the working people and economic efficiency.

HAGER DISCUSSES CULTURAL LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

LD121437 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0937 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Speech by Professor Dr Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, given at the Cultural League Congress held in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 12 June]

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 12 Jun (ADN) -- The Cultural League has exercised a far-reaching influence on the GDR's intellectual and cultural development since its founding. This was stressed by Professor Dr Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in his speech. League activities contributed to the further development of socialist national culture, the promotion of science and art, the protection of nature and the environment, the cultivation of the national heritage, the accessibility of local history, the preservation of historical monuments, and the meeting of wide-ranging cultural interests and needs. "Its members are guided by the joint basic concern of working in the spirit of humanism for peace and socialism."

There was no social, intellectual, or cultural problem in which the Cultural League failed to play a part, said Hager. All efforts and considerations, however, centered on the question of preventing a nuclear inferno and preserving peace.

With reference to the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, Hager said that the peace struggle continues to require great effort and endurance. More and more people of different classes, strata, professions, ideologies, and parties must be included in this struggle. "The coalition of reason and realism of those who support a new thinking and a new approach to international problems must include ever wider circles."

The historical realities since World War II, when two German states embodying fundamentally different social orders arose, cannot be altered. "Socialism and capitalism cannot be combined. The two states can, however, certainly have relations of peaceful coexistence reflected in various agreements." Thus, for example, the cultural agreement between the GDR and the FRG was tried and tested in practice. The fact that cultural relations are fruitful is demonstrated by such examples as the performances by the FRG in the GDR capital during the 750th anniversary celebrations as well as the success of GDR artists and cultural workers at the "Duisburg Festival." "If people act according to the basic principles of the recognition and sovereignty of every state and noninterference in its internal affairs, nothing will stand in the way of further expanding cultural relations between the GDR and FRG," said Hager.

Referring to scientific problems, Kurt Hager stressed that utilizing the results of the scientific-technical revolution to provide a large benefit to society requires an intellectual atmosphere in society and each collective conducive to science and its application. It requires lively intellectual activity, receptiveness to new things, and conscientious cultivation of good traditions. Striving to do ever greater justice to the progressive and humanistic nature of science is just as much a part of this as the promotion of the creativity and performance of every individual and each individual talent. It is important to devote great attention to exchanging views on the ideological, economic, and intellectual-cultural problems of the scientific-technical revolution, on social preconditions and consequences of modern technologies, and on means of solving emerging problems. The Cultural League can contribute much toward deepening understanding for the progressive nature of science in socialism, without overlooking the contradictions, problems, and difficulties of development.

Kurt Hager praised the Cultural League's work in publicizing and implementing the socialist environmental policy. In close partnership with state organs, enterprises, and cooperatives, the Society for Nature and Environment and its 2,000 or so specialist circles and groups made a valuable contribution to drafting and implementing state resolutions and decisions. With the initiative "Cultivated Countryside, Cultivated Monuments" it stimulated numerous activities serving to protect the natural environment and enable citizens to pursue meaningful leisure activities. Despite the successes, much still remains to be done to reduce or eliminate environmental pollution and enable every citizen to have a responsible attitude toward the environment.

The need for communication, community, cooperation, and conviviality was just as marked as the need for private pursuits, constructive family activities, a high standard of entertainment, and leisure activity, the speaker said. The Cultural League had to take this into account.

A major concern for the Cultural League was and remains the promotion of socialist-realist art in its great diversity of subjects, content, and form.

The influence of socialist literature and art is all the greater the deeper these works reflect present-day problems, changes in people, their ideologies and values, the contradictions in the class struggle and social progress, and the achievements and the tasks that have not yet been mastered. The influence of these works is greater the more they enrich the individual and inspire him to action, to actively help shape life in the socialist community, Hager underlined. A public approach to art strengthens the artists' feelings of usefulness and raises their responsibility in and for socialism. A public awareness of art also means a deepening of the artist's sense of reality and, in the final analysis, an ideological gain.

One's view of history should not be uncritical, said Hager. There are currents, especially in German history and particularly in philosophy and culture, that are thoroughly reactionary and antihumanist, even when they are presented in an enticing literary or aesthetic form.

One of the essences of socialism is a flourishing socialist national culture. It has been and continues to be a cultural and political aim to preserve and continue all the noble, good, and true aspects of the German culture and world culture. Another aim is to shape ever more strongly the socialist content of intellectual and cultural life and the arts. It is also a goal to remain deeply linked to the cultures of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, and to be receptive to humanist and progressive cultural achievements worldwide.

The Cultural League regards the strengthening of the alliance of the working class with the intelligentsia as a special responsibility. "To discover future first-rate reserves as early as possible, to entrust them with challenging tasks at an early age, to provide them with challenging and conducive working and living conditions, to ensure a climate in which creative achievements are invited and recognized are tasks that also apply to the Cultural League," Hager said.

The congress discussions vividly portrayed the democratic nature of the socialist national culture. As a socialist mass organization of culturally active and interested citizens, the Cultural League was directly involved in the exercise of state rule. It was also implementing socialist democracy through the active participation by its members in such specialist circles as: the societies for nature and environment; local history; cultivation of monuments; phtography; philately; Esperanto; the Pirckheim Society; the clubs of the intelligentsia, college, and vocational schools groups; the film clubs; local chroniclers; and many other forms of direct democratic activity. This participation has become a characteristic of socialist cultural development.

Cultural cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community states formed the centerpiece of cultural activity abroad. Hager stressed that relations with the Soviet Union would always be marked by a spirit of deep, unconditional friendship. Thus the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution would be celebrated with wide-ranging cultural contributions. The GDR demonstrated that it is a country open to the world in matters of exchanging cultural goods which radiate the spirit of humanism, antifascism, and international solidarity. Experiences show that a productive cultural cooperation can develop between states prepared to create such contractual foundations.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND GIVES LEADER APPEARANCES 12-18 JUN

AU201530 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 12 through 18 June reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, attended a reception given by British Ambassador Timothy John Everard to mark Queen Elizabeth II's birthday, his country's National Day, in Berlin on 11 Jun. (12 June, p 6)

Kurt Hager, Politburo member, SED Central Committee secretary, and member of the GDR State Council; Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; SED Central Committee Members Margot Honecker, minister of education; Eberhard Aurich, member of the GDR State Council and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Werner Lorenz, state secretary in the Ministry of Education; Gerhart Neuner, president of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; Wilfried Possner, chairman of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization; Gerd Schulz, director of the SED Central Committee Worker Youth Department; Heinz Eichler, State Council secretary and member of the People's Chamber Presidium; Lothar Oppermann, director of the SED Central Committee Education Department; Karl-Heinz Janson, director of the SED Central Committee Socialist Economic Management Department; and Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training, attended a festive reception given on the occasion of teachers' Day in Berlin on 12 June. (13-14 June p 1)

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, familiarized himself with the exemplary achievements of the forest workers in Suhl on 12 June. (13-14 June p 5)

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; GDR State Council Member Monika Werner; and Heinz-Dieter Winter, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended a reception given by Philippine Ambassador Rafael Gonzales in Berlin on 12 June to mark his country's National Day. (13-14 June p 8)

Werner Eberlein, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership, and Dieter Woestenfeld, department head of the SED Central Committee, attended a ceremony marking the 1987 "Day of the Working People in the Transportation Sector" in Magdeburg on 13 June. (15 June p 2)

Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and Education Minister Margot Honecker visited the "Lilo Herrmann" Pioneer camp in Frankfurt (Oder) on 15 June. (16 June p 2)

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, awarded medals to meritorious party and FDGB officials in Berlin on 15 June on the occasion of the 42d FDGB anniversary. SED Central Committee Politburo Members Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk leadership, and Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership, were awarded the "Fritz Heckert Medal." (16 June p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer attended a ceremony at Berlin's Humboldt University at which UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar received the honorary degree of doctor of law on 16 June. (17 June p 1)

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, was awarded the "Victorious February Order" by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who headed a CPCZ delegation visiting the GDR, in Berlin on 16 June. (17 June p 2)

Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR Friendship Society, opened the "In Firm Militant Partnership for Peace and Socialism" exhibition in Berlin on 16 June on the occasion of the Society's 40th anniversary. (17 June p 2)

BERECZ DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST TALKS 29 JUN

LD290941 Budapest MTI in English 0950 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Romanian mixed government committee for economic cooperation left for Bucharest Monday to hold talks on topical issues of bi-lateral economic relations with Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian co-chairman of the committee.

CZINEGE MEETS HEAD OF POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION

LD242004 Budapest MTI in English 1633 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- Lajos Czinege, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister, met Colonel General Tadeusz Tuczapski, who is heading a Polish military delegation to Hungary, in the parliament building on Wednesday. Present at the meeting was Brigadier General Dezso Trombitas, secretary of the Defence Committee of the Council of Ministers.

NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY LUKACS INTERVIEWED

LD281131 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] As reported during the week, personnel changes have taken place in the Presidential Council, at the top of the Council of Ministers, and in the party's Secretariat. One of the newly elected or appointed leaders is Janos Lukacs, secretary of the Central Committee and former first secretary of Baranya county party committee. Bela Gyori conducted the interview you are about to hear in a studio here in Budapest, with Janos Lukacs replying to his questions in the radio studio in Pecs:

[Begin recording] [Gyori] Dear Janos Lukacs, you are currently living in Pecs. When do you intend to move to Budapest?

[Lukacs] Well, I cannot say anything specific about the move. All I know at the moment is that from Monday, this Monday [29 Jun], I shall be starting work in Budapest.

[Gyorgi] Last week the party Central Commmittee decided to elect you secretary of the party Central Committee. How did you receive this decision?

[Lukacs] Well, I think I can honestly say that I received it with some surprise. I consider the task a great honor. But let me add that there was also some inner doubt, both regarding the job, the major tasks, and with regard to the move, that from being a man of Pecs, Baranya, I will have to become a resident of Budapest.

[Gyori] Have you only worked in Baranya until now?

[Lukacs] Yes. I like to talk about this, because the county is very close to my heart. I was born in Baranya 52 years ago. Not counting my years of study at the Political Academy, the Komsomol School and my military service, I have always lived and worked in Baranya.

I would like to also say, if I may, that my career until now has been in three areas. I worked until the mid-50's in the construction industry. My original trade is bricklayer.

[Gyori] So you have staying power [allokepesseg]?

[Lukacs, laughing] Yes, you could not do that job, or others that were similar, sitting down. And I do not regard it shameful -- on the contrary -- that in those days I took part in the Stakhanovite movement. My recollection of those times and that community is that we all worked hard and could see the meaning of our work and its results.

Then came the youth movement. I had various posts from factory secretary to county first secretary. In those days I was also a member of the higher leadership of KISZ. This meant Central Committee membership and membership of the Executive Committee. I have worked in the party since 1972. I was able to start my career in Pecs; I am proud of this. I was secretary dealing with the party matters and economic policy in the Pecs party committee, and then for 5 years I was first secretary of the party committee. And I have been county first secretary for a relatively long time, since 1980.

[Gyori] What did your parents do?

[Lukacs] My father was a working man, an agricultural worker and miner during the winter months. He then worked at a notary's office as a parish servant, that is what they called it those days. My mother did what job she could find in the village, as a day worker, servant, and so forth. I had one brother and one sister. My elder brother has died, unfortunately; he is no longer alive. My elder sister still lives in our village, in Erzsebet. She has been a member of the cooperative ever since the cooperatives were set up. She is now retired.

I am married, by the way. My wife is an expert of economics and finance. My son, Janos, is a 16-year-old high school student. My daughter, Veronika, is a 13-year-old junior high school student. So that is my family.

[Gyori] From Pecs you will now go to Budapest. From being first secretary of a county you will be given the tasks of a Central Committee secretary; you will join the decisionmakers; your working environment will change.

[Lukacs] One only has basic ideas at this stage, I think. So what will this change mean? It occurs to me that I belonged to the decisionmakers even before this appointment, because I have been a member of the party's Central Committee since 1985.

Until now I was the number one leader in a collective leading body. Now -- if I may put it like this -- I will be, or am, a member of a team. So the task is different. And I believe that if the task is different, if the situation is different, then one must also think out and implement certain changes in work style.

[Gyori] Party workers are familiar with the concept of matters pertaining to party and mass organization issues.

[Lukacs] I am to deal more specifically with party life, with the party's internal life, that is with the party's organizational and operational mechanism, with mass organization relations, with issues of party direction.

[Gyori] Who did this work in the party Central Committee before you?

[Lukacs] Comrade Karoly Nemeth dealt with it, in addition to his task and work as deputy general secretary. The function of deputy general secretary will in the future be an independent, separate function without special responsibilities [reszort nelkuel], so to speak. This function will be performed by Comrade Gyorgy Lazar. I have to take over this task connected with the party's internal life from among Comrade Karoly Nemeth's former work area.

[Gyori] We read in the communique that one of the working committees Gyorgy Lazar will head will be the one examining the subject dealing with the leading role of the party and the tasks facing the party. This is an ad hoc committee. Will you also take part in this work?

[Lukacs] Yes, the Central Committee appointed this so-called ad hoc committee to report at the appropriate time to the Central Committee on this question. I have been until now, and I think I will continue to be in the future, too, a member of this special commission. This commission is now headed by Comrade Lazar. I think I will have to continue working in this commission.

[Gyori] What are you examining in this commission?

[Lukacs] Well, what we are mainly dealing with is that in today's situation there has to be a reexamination of the party's place and role in society. The current issues of the party's leading role raise a lot of problems of a different nature such as, for instance, that although the changing of working style, working method, is a constant task within the party, in our day this would seem to be demanded more also by the membership. So in rethinking the issue of how the party could make itself more fitted to the performance of its tasks, there has to be in this a rethinking of certain work divisions, relations. Therefore, while the party also seeks the possibilities of renewal and will get there, too, naturally, I think that we must examine the issue of what should be the relations of the party and the state. This commission deals with this question, too.

Here one must think in the work about what should be the cooperation of the party and social organs, such as that of the party and the trade unions, the party and the people's front, and the party and KISZ.

So I come back again to say that also within the party there must be a thinking out of what party directions could mean in a given field in our day. In the not-too-distant future, maybe at the end of the year, this issue will go on the agenda of the Central Committee. [end recording]

JOURNAL REPORTS PPF ECONOMIC REFORM ARTICLE

LD231515 Budapest MTI in English 1320 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- Economists and the public are following with interest efforts aimed at further developing economic reform, streamlining economic mechanism, and adapting to the challenge of the eighties.

Intensive and responsible work is being pursued in bodies of the HSWP, government and research institutes, to set the direction of development, and to provide for conditions of economic evolvement. Debates of economists on the issues are widely covered in the press. The journal "KOZGAZDASAGI SZEMLE" is continuously informing the public about the results of reform work, and the latest issue devoted 70 pages to "Turn and Reform," by a group of economists commissioned by the Patriotic People's Front. Five of the contributors present an abridged draft of the study discussed by the social policy committee of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the economic partnership at the HSWP CC.

The economic team at the HSWP CC has taken a stand pointing out that "the contributors intend to solve existing problems with their work. Despite results and goodwill, elements of their analysis of situation, along with some of the proposals give rise to debate."

"The study correctly reflects our social and political advancement requires comprehensive and steady economic political steps, the consistent fulfillment and genuine evolvement of reform process proclaimed in 1966, and further steps to unfold social creativity. For its merits the study is worth considering, and making use of its aspects that are progressive in economic and social terms. Alternative proposals have always to be on hand for the formation of economic policy, in order to be weighed by the party and state leadership in the process of working out the programmes and conception aimed at solving our economic and social problems."

The economic team basically agrees with the analysis and diagnosis of the present economic situation of the country. In their view most of the economic difficulties can be attributed to inner economic factors such as rigid production structure adapting to the new requirements too slowly, and the practice of economic policy and management, which differs from the declared principles. "Difficulties seem to lie in insufficient export and deterioration of the international balance of payment. The deficital trade balance and the significant deterioration in terms of trade, however, only reflect the underlying difficulties that derive from the outdated structure slow to change, and the economic management that cannot enforce the pressure of permanent adaptation.

Contributors of "Turn and Reform" word a comprehensive proposal for the solution of the current situation. "Though the economic team basically agrees with the conception elaborated, it considers several proposals and ways of solution unrealizable.

"Agreeing in theory, members of the economic team regard the acceleration of reform process, and the accomplishment of an economic turn as necessary. The turn, in the team's view, means a more consistent enforcement of our principles, and the working out of a comprehensive programme including our new tasks. The series of new reforms have to open a new phase in the reform process launched in 1968, continuing it in a more favourable international political situation. More radical and profound changes are necessary. In the current stage of the reform, it has to more extensively cover the state and political decision-making, organizational and institution system, and cannot be strictly limited to economic management in the strict sense. Political-Social reform is inseparable from the economic turn -- which is a condition of avoiding the crisis."

"Alongside accelerating the reform processes, the current situation, in accordance with the November 20, 1986 standpoint of the HSWP Central Committee, makes it necessary to work out a consolidation programme until the end of the decade," continues the standpoint of the economic partnership.

"The task of this consolidation stage is to place all available external and internal resources into the service of pattern transformation that results in better market information. A monetary and budgetary policy is required, which, starting from the balance requirements, well serves the strict suppression of domestic income utilization, the use of investment means for selective, export-expanding aims, and the inclusion of external resources for this sole aim, mainly in the form of working capital. The halting of the growth of the debt stock can therefore only be set as a realistic target for the early 1990s.

"According to the evaluation of the partnership, the main goal of transforming the pattern and safeguarding solvency can be realized only if the reduction of domestic income utilization is not realized by the further global suppression of company investments, and if we accept sacrifices in this interest in the transitory period in the field of state expenditures, certain central developments, and in living standard and employment policy. The decrease in living standard and temporary structural unemployment probably cannot be avoided, as it is a constraint that follows from the logistics of the connections." "In the interest of minimizing the acceptance of sacrifices, and alongside a social-welfare policy conception that adapts to the system of socialist market economy, a society and social-welfare programme is also required that can handle the negative effects.

The economic partnership is of the opinion that "in view of the insufficiency of the real market conditions, the economic management system applied to date tried to only simulate the logics of the market, but was not capable of genuine market selection. The partnership considers it essential that, in the new stage of reform, our steps in the competition sphere be aimed at the consistent enforcement of the principles of socialist market economy."

"The study simplifies to a great extent when it one-sidedly places strict monetary economic policy to the forefront," states the economic partnership. "Monetary restriction is a genuinely appropriate means to supress global excess demand, and for launching an effective pattern-change process. However, not all processes can be regulated solely with such means. The state cannot renounce its coordination role. Decisions cannot be made on issues as the general development strategy of economy, infrastructure, external economic policy or the coordination of interests purely on a market basis.

"The just criticisms against planning repeatedly call attention to the necessity of renewing planning, and the consideration of its time-periods, sphere and methods. Far greater emphasis should be placed on financial approach in the process of planning. We have to develop a planning system that is more open and flexible, that is ready to incorporate the effects of the market and is capable of processing them." When all is said, "the members of the partnership consider as correct the development tendencies also formulated in the study that refer to the development of socialist market economy, streamlining the state planning activity, increasing the role of monetary means, and the tax reform previously decided."

The starting point of the proposals set down in "Turn and Reform" is the correct thesis that a condition for the development of competition is for the proprietory forms based on property interest and stepping beyond profit interestedness to become general. However, according to the standpoint of the economic partnership, "the issues of property relations and of state and company operative management appear in this part of the study in an overly-intertwined and theoretically arguable manner.

The share company proposed as the general form of property can only be established in a limited manner. The genuine share company form and the ownership practiced by the current company council is incompatible. With share company form, the property and control over the manager is not in the hands of the collective, or its elected body, but of the general assembly of shareholders and the board of directors. And this does not change even if the members of the collective become the owners of small nominal value shares."

The economic partnership "considers as acceptable a standpoint according to which a condition of social property of total value, which is not identical with state property, is social control in the broad sense. It agrees with the statement that property forms have to be developed, the sphere of authority of companies related to property extended, property interestedness established, and the number of market participants increased mainly by raising the number of small and medium companies.

"According to the opinion of the partnership, a considerable streamlining of party and state management is necessary to solve the tasks facing us. The sphere of activity, and cooperation of the party, state and interest representation organs has to be settled more unambiguously, and the weight of the elected bodies increased to the detriment of the apparatus.

"The partnership agrees that the role of the National Assembly has to be qualitively strengthened, and that it is justified to re-examine the National Assembly substituting sphere of activity of the Presidential Council. It does not, however, support the formation of groups of representatives within the National Assembly that organize on the basis of independent election programmes. Constitutionalism has to be improved, by enforcing the principle that what is not banned or restricted by law is automatically due to individuals and the economic organizations. Means outside the economy cannot be used for calling to account if the participants of the economy make use of the opportunity.

"Today, the situation makes it necessary to adjust the party's political style and leading role to the tasks of the age and to contemporary demands. The people's front policy has to be thought over and further developed. The leading role of the party has to be enforced in the framework of a wider political alliance, in a renewed and strengthened way.

"Reform ideas may exist outside the party, but the party is necessary for the reform process. It is the responsibility of policy to work out a social strategy, and to decide on a coordinated economic policy that serves its realization. Therefore the partnership considers it important that the party work out its own conceptions related to shaping property relations, interest coordination and economic constitutionality, social-welfare policy, and state and political mechanisms", stresses the standpoint of the economic partnership.

The partnership is of the opinion that the contributors to the study "Turn and Reform" "have contributed with their creative thoughts to the common search for the avenue of development, and a part of their proposals inspires the seeking of other solutions...with this the partnership considers the debate as closed", ends the standpoint.

The president of the economic partnership is Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, and members include Ivan T. Berend, Jozsef Bognar, Bela Csikos-Nagy, Zsuzsa Ferge, Istvan Huszar, Kalman Kulcsar, Rezso Nyers, and others.

Apart from the standpoint, several of the members of the economic partnership formulated their standpoints in the debated issues in separate articles, which are also published by "KOZGAZDASAGI SZEMLE" (Economic Review) in the hope that, as is set down in the introduction by the editorial board of the periodical, it "will be of assistance to the party organs and bodies in developing viewpoints and bases for decisions."

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENGINEERING TALKS -- The 20th session of the Hungarian-Soviet permanent working group of precision engineering automation and guidance systems was held in Budapest from 10 to 16 June; participating were Deputy Industry Minister Sandor Bognar and A. Kuznitskiy, Soviet Deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems. At the talks the partners agreed to create possibilities for joint sales of electric consumption meters on third markets and to increase cooperation in medical technology, biotechnology, and lab technology. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jun 87 p 5 AU]

TRANSPORT TALKS WITH FRANCE -- Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Transport Lajos Urban returned from France Thursday, which he visited June 16th to 18th, on invitation of Minister of Transport Jacques Douffiagues. The two ministers exchanged views on transport ties between Hungary and France. They discussed Hungarian-French cooperation in the development of a computer aided railway operation system and exchanged views on more favourable operation conditions for international passenger trains running between the two countries. The ministers reviewed the situation of road forwarding, as well as that of air transport relations, which they determined are developing well. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 18 Jun 87 LD]

USE OF RESEARCH RESULTS -- In the future, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the National Planning Office will use all available means to help the more rapid and better use of results of scientific research in the people's economic planning and in the realization of the plans. This is contained, among other things, in the cooperation agreement that was signed by Ivan T. Berend, president of the Academy of Sciences; Laszlo Marothy, chairman of the National Planning Office; and Istvan Lang, general secretary of the academy. The document, which extends to the next 3 years, provides for an increased exchange of information between the academy and the planning office, and also stipulates that they should coordinate their programs for the further training of specialists and the work of their publications systems. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Jun 87 LD]

CSSR CHURCH AFFAIRS DELEGATION -- A delegation of the CSSR Church Affairs Secretariat led by Director Vladimir Janku visited Hungary from 16 to 18 June. In the course of the visit the delegation held talks with State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and met with Primate Laszlo Paksai, archbishop of Exztergom and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy. The delegation was received on 18 June by Erno Lakatos, head of the MSZMP, Department of Agitation and Propaganda. Also present at the meeting was CSSR ambassador in Budapest Ondrej Durej. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jun 87 p 5 AU]

JARUZELSKI CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN

LD292226 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 29 Jun 87

[By Michal Czarnecki and Andrzej Zielinski]

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 -- Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski started his official state visit to Japan this morning.

The Polish leader, his wife and accompanying officials were welcomed at a ceremony at the Akasaka Palace which is Jaruzelski's official residence. Since it was raining in the morning, the welcoming ceremony took place in the palace's interior, and not in its courtyard as it was planned before. For the same reason the presence of the guard of honour of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces in the ceremony had to be given up.

Emperor of Japan Hirohito and Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone with his wife arrived at the palace in the morning. They were greeted by the Polish leader and his wife in the residence's vestibule.

After the brief initial talk between the emperor and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Japanese monarch introduced members of his closest family, including heir to the throne Prince Akihito, to the Polish guest. Next the heads of both states went to the adjoining hall where an orchestra played the national anthems of Poland and Japan. Then the Japanese officials and members of the Polish delegation accompanying Jaruzelski during his visit were introduced.

Soon afterwards, Wojciech Jaruzelski and the emperor left in a car for the Japanese monarch's residence. While greeting the Polish guest in his palace, the emperor introduced other members of his family to him and presented Jaruzelski with his photograph with a dedication. The two leaders also sat for a photograph together.

A meeting with representatives of Japanese economic circles was held in Tokyo Kaikan around noon. Represented were seven chief Japanese economic organizations, including Keibanren, an organization grouping representatives of the biggest firms and Sotobo, an association for trade with the USSR and European socialist countries.

Toasts were delivered by the president of the Mitsui company who is also chairman of the Japan-Poland economic committee, Toshikuni Yahiro and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Yahiro said that Wojciech Jaruzelski's current visit to Japan and the recent visit paid by Premier Nakasone to Poland were significant moments in the history of relations between Japan and Poland, opening up a new chapter in the history of Japanese-Polish friendship.

He stressed that both Japan and Poland strive for securing peace. They are also linked by close contacts in culture, arts and sports. He voiced a view that on the grounds of mutual sympathy and cultural exchange one should also deepen and develop contacts in the field of trade relations, technological and industrial cooperation and collaboration on third markets.

According to Yahiro, the current modest level of trade exchange between the two countries cannot be satisfactory, taking into account the level of development of their economies and also their development potential.

On behalf of Japanese economic activists, Yahiro expressed a wish for a dynamic development of economic relations not only in trade but also in industrial cooperation and cooperation on third markets, which would make it possible for both partners to complement each other in industry and technology. He stressed that it was a duty of Japanese and Polish economic activists to activate economic contacts in order to contribute to the development of the world economy.

In conclusion, he expressed a conviction that Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit was an important event in the field of friendship and economic exchange between Japan and Poland.

In his reply, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed his satisfaction at having the opportunity to meet such an eminent and representative group of Japanese industrial and financial circles. He said that he deemed their presence at the meeting as evidence of interest in Poland, especially in possibilities of economic cooperation with his country.

He stressed that it also suited the aspirations of Poland which wants Japan to become one of its main partners among highly developed countries.

The president of the Council of State said that a more radical stage of the economic reform is being prepared in Poland at present. The reform creates a chance for a fuller use of the intensive factors of development and brings the achievement of qualitative and structural chantes in the economy and its modernization closer.

"Japan is such a country," Jaruzelski went on "where there is no need to underscore the importance of exports. I suppose that the first shop on the moon will also have products 'made in Japan'."

"I take the liberty to say this joke because exports become the number one problem for us. That is why we attach such a great importance to pro-export reorientation of our economy. We want to achieve this mainly through initiating and supporting investment-modernization ventures with a view to adjusting production structure to the requirements of foreign markets," he said.

"Today, more than before, Polish enterprises start to be economically interested in implementing various pro-export projects, also including the ones which involve considerable investment purchases abroad and which are repaid with the takings of newly started exports," Jaruzelski went on.

"These projects are also addressed to the Japanese industry. The more so as the experiences in cooperation with the Japanese firms during the previous 10 years have been favourably assessed in Poland. And today, much more favourable prospects for increasing Japan's economic presence in Poland are emerging," Jaruzelski said.

The president of the Council of State voiced a conviction that a breakthrough serving both countries' interests would be made in the Polish-Japanese economic cooperation by means of a joint effort of both countries' governments and industrial and business circles involved.

"Our present meeting gives a good opportunity to exchange views and seek solutions on how to increase cooperation in economy and trade and co-production between Polish and Japanese firms. I think it is also worth considering how to overcome obstacles related to financing such intentions," Jaruzelski said.

Wojciech Jaruzelski met with Japan's Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone at the Akasaka Palace in the afternoon. The eye-to-eye talk lasted about 70 minutes instead of the planned 30 minutes. Next the Polish-Japanese plenary talks started. The two sides exchanged information on the recent summit of the leaders of seven Western industrialized states in Venice and on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in Berlin. Jaruzelski described at length the internal situation in Poland and presented the main assumptions of the Polish foreign policy.

The sides discussed the issue of Poland's debt and ways conducive to a quicker resolution of that problem.

Both sides agreed on the formation in Warsaw of a Japanese information centre.

Jaruzelski invited Japanese heir to the throne, Prince Akihito, to visit Poland. He also extended a similar invitation to Premier Nakasone.

Poland and Japan agreed on organizing in the nearest months, on the Japanese side's initiative, a Polish-Japanese scientific-technological symposium.

Tonight Premier Nakasone gave at his official residence a reception in honour of the Polish guest and his entourage. Both leaders delivered toasts.

After the reception Jaruzelski made an entry in the visitor's book at the residence of Japan's premiers.

Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, met today with Toshio Yamuguchi, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet.

SZALAJDA, USSR'S TOLSTYKH VIEW SCIENTIFC PROGRESS

AU281525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 87 p 4

[Mieczyslaw Wodzicki report: "Science is Winning the Race Against Time"]

[Excerpts] A group of several dozen directors of Soviet scientific and production centers is visiting Poland along with Deputy Premier Boris Tolstykh, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. On Monday he held talks with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda on the subject of implementing and defining the content of the long-term program for scientific and technical progress that was signed in October 1985. [passage omitted]

During the talks the results of work conducted by a group of experts was examined. It was agreed that there is a need to accelerate the rate at which changes are occurring in our countries. It is therefore necessary to reward people -- designers and technologists -- for concrete achievements in accomplishing program tasks. This is one reason why a competition will be organized for an award granted by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Committee for Scientific and Technical Progress attached to the PPR Council of Ministers. The purpose of the competition is to increase the scientific and technical level of joint work and to accelerate the application of the results of such work in production; to conserve fuel, energy, and labor; to make our products more competitive and contemporaneous; to solve problems connected with the preservation of the environment; and to preserve health and work. They also discussed preparations for the Days of Soviet Science and Technology, which will be held in Katowice from 18 September to 12 October. [passage omitted]

PAP REPORTS TOAST, COMMUNIQUE ON MALMIERCA'S VISIT

Praises Relations 17 Jun

LD172259 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Malmierca's Toast (summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- Addressing a state dinner in his honour here tonight, visiting Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca noted he was visiting Poland in that capacity for a third time in eight years, every time being able to "meet with representatives of a dear, brotherly nation engaged in socialist construction, one with whom we are linked by relations developing in the spirit of solidarity and mutual benefit, in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sympathy."

Referring to a visit to Cuba by Polish party and state leader Wojciech Jaruzelski less than two years ago, Malmierca said it had doubtless been of special importance to the development of the Polish-Cuban relations.

He recalled Poland and Cuba had then signed a cooperation accord until the year 2000 and paved the way for an agreement on cultural, educational and scientific cooperation signed during his present stay in Poland.

He said Cuba was pleased over the fact the two countries were acting jointly according to "the well-tested principles of foreign policy of our socialist countries and that Poland and Cuba have the same stand on a number of major international issues."

He singled out above all common peace efforts, including especially the support for the Soviet proposals on the withdrawal of theatre and intermediate-range missiles from Europe and a ban on nuclear weapons and militarization of space, as well as the "support for Comrade Gen. Jaruzelski's recent, extremely vital proposal on the gradual withdrawal of nuclear and conventional arms from central Europe."

Malmierca stressed that together with Poland and all progressively-minded peoples his country backed the just struggle of Nicaragua against different forms of U.S. economic, political and military aggression exemplified by the recently uncovered Irangate scandal.

He reiterated Cuba's support for the independence struggle of the Namibian people and for the Frontline States' struggle in defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We also support the struggle waged by those countries as well as by the black population of South Africa against apartheid, he said.

Referring to the Middle-East problems, Cuba's chief diplomat called for an international peace conference involving the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestine people, and involving all the other interested sides.

He said the conference should seek to solve one of the most burning questions of our time, namely the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights including the right to an independent state, and involving the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

Malmierca also called on the developing countries, assisted by their friends, to bring about the establishment of a new international economic order.

He closed his toast with an invitation for Orzechowski to visit Cuba.

Visit 'Important' to Relations

LD222151 Warsaw PAP in English 1556 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 22 -- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca ended today his official visit to Poland.

The Cuban guest and his wife were bidden farewell at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

A commnique issued after the visit said that Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca paid an official visit to Poland at the invitation of Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski on June 17-22.

During his visit the Cuban guest was received by President of the Council of State of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner, and PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding, the foreign ministers discussed the current state of and prospects for the development of Polish-Cuban relations. Special stress was put on the fields of economic and scientific-technical cooperation which could contribute to the upgrading of the living standards of both countries' societies.

The ministers showed a concordance of views and assessments while discussing the current international situation.

In the course of the visit Marian Orzechowski and Isidoro Malmierca signed a new agreement on culture, educational and scientific cooperation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the course of the visit and deemed it an important contribution to the process of developing comprehensive relations of friendship between the nations of Poland and Cuba.

Minister Isidoro Malmierca invited Minister Marian Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Cuba. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

POPE MEETS JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADER 14 JUN

AU291609 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 21 Jun 87 p 7

[Attributed report: "Pope Meets Followers of Judaism"]

[Text] The holy father met with representatives of the Mosaic community in Poland at the primate's Warsaw residence at 0830 last Sunday. Moses Finkelstein, chairman of the community, addressed the pope. "The followers of Judaism are 'the Christians' elder brothers.'" Referring to these words, John Paul II said: "The Catholic Church is always close to its elder brothers." Speaking of the persecutions of which the Jewish people have been vicitms, the pope said: "The annihilation of the Jewish people will never cease to act as a warning against succumbing to ideologies that profess blind hatred."

The meeting was attended by Primate of Poland Jozef Cardinal Glemp, Krakow Metropolitan Bishop Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, Wroclaw Metropolitan Bishop Henryk Cardinal Gulbinowicz, and Bishop Henryk Muszynski, chairman of the Polish episcopate's Subcommission for Dialogue With Judaism.

POPE JOHN PAUL II ADDRESSES UNIONTEX WORKERS 13 JUN

AU261911 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 23 Jun 87 pp 3, 4

[Pope's speech to women working in the Uniontex textile plant in Lodz on 13 June]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Modern civilization has cleft the old union between the home and the workplace. Large industrial plants compel primarily men and then women to leave their homes to look for jobs that will keep their families. Sometimes they find these jobs close to their homes, but sometimes they have to look for them in plants dozens and dozens of kilometers away.

In addition, they have to cope with the hardships of work itself such as bad housing conditions or difficult working conditions for women, including damp, heat, and noise, which are bound to adversely affect their health and the health of their children. As far as I know, not all Lodz plants belong to the category of "plants with proper working conditions" and not all women enjoy the protection of the "industrial health service." May you, women, and all those responsible for the organization of jobs soon see the day when all these positive facilities are available to the entire world of labor.

The separation of the home from the workplace also affects men, but the problem is far more acute for women who earn their living.

We cannot claim in advance that the fact that working men and women are away from their homes and families for several hours a day produces more losses than advantages for the family community, especially for the upbringing of children. Nevertheless, it is an issue that must be examined and solved with a great sense of responsibility in every individual case and on the scale of entire nations. This is because the basic hierarchy of values and tasks is involved here. These tasks and values are inseparably bound up with man's welfare. So if the principle that "work is for man and not vice versa" is correct, then this humanist principle must be taken into special account in the case of working women.

As experience tells us, this is because the woman is the very heart of the family community. The woman has the gift of life and upbringing, but of course she is helped by her husband, with whom she shares the entire range of parental and upbringing duties. But we know that the human organism ceases to live if its heart ceases to work. This analogy is quite transparent. The family must not be without its heart.

Does this men that women should not do full-time jobs? The church's social teachings demand that, first of all, we should fully evaluate as work whatever the woman accomplishes at home as a mother and educator. This great work must not be socially depreciated. It must always be upgraded if society is not to harm itself. On the other hand, always and everywhere women's full-time jobs outside their homes should be treated from the viewpoint of the implications of the woman's calling as a wife and mother in the family. [passage omitted]

The natural calling of the woman who is a mother is often called into doubt by those who want to emphasize the woman's rights in society. At times people view the woman's full-time job outside the home as a social advancement and regard her full dedication to the affairs of her family and to bringing up children as giving up opportunities to develop her personality.

It is true that the equal dignity and responsibility of men and women fully entitle women to engage in public affairs, but the women's true advancement demands that society should particularly praise maternal and parental tasks because they represent overriding values vis-a-vis all other public tasks and vocations. These tasks and vocations should complement each other if we want society's development to be truly and completely human. [passage omitted]

Recalling these principles, which Christian ethics propound, at this meeting with women textile workers is justified by the disturbing phenomenon of your plant jobs. Many women still continue to work three shifts. This also means night work, which favors the spread of occupational diseases and helps to increase the number of failed marriages. That is why many women are compelled to look after their children unaided.

In the past few years a great cry of solidarity has resounded in Poland for respecting man's dignity so that everyone can himself determine his destiny and job in line with his talents and skill, choose his own moral ideals, live in line with his convictions, and publicly proclaim, profess, and experience his religious faith. Polish women, including you, have made a great contribution toward this cry, which was not devoid of the ultimate truths propounded by the Gospel. Conviction has been growing apace that the point is not only to enjoy better living conditions and to possess more and more material things, but also to ensure that, under conditions of ever increasing respect for man, everyone should be able to develop his spiritual values and to fulfill more effectively the calling he has received from God. It is very important that the working woman's awareness should develop in this way, because she will then see the entire value of her calling as a mother and wife, and will see the entire meaning of the toil of her vocational job. [passage omitted]

PRON COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC REFORM

LD252227 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- The PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council's Executive Committee, elected by the Second PRON Congress, met at its first session today to discuss the assumptions and practice of the second stage of the economic reform. The meeting was chaired by Jan Dobraczynski.

The starting point for the discussion were opinions presented by Wincenty Lewandowski who was co-editor of the public report on the economic reform and directed the work of the commission for social and economic initiatives in his capacity of national council's vice-chairman in the previous term of office.

"The hitherto failures of the reform stem from the crisis-generating structure of our economy marked by imbalance and imperfection of the proposed solutions," he said.

"Thus, there is a need for full consistence and determination in the practical application of reformatory assumptions. The recovery of the economy and improvement of its effectiveness require many difficult and unpopular decisions and they must be understood by society," he added.

"Most Poles are not aware that the highest reasons, both economic and political ones, for the entire people are at stake in this game," Lewandowski said.

The forwarded proposals and remarks influenced the shape of the "stand on the second stage of the economic reform" adopted by the Executive Committee. This is the PRON's declaration on positive and negative aspects of the second stage of the reform.

"Failures in reforming have so far been the outcome of the alignment of social forces unfavourable for reformatory moves. Conservative and even opportunistic interests and attitudes are tolerated, while attitudes of commitment to the reform are not given sufficient concrete support. And this is just the main curb to the reform," read the stand adopted by the National Council's Executive Committee.

The committee singled out the following main lines of restructuring:

First, to rationalize the meeting of social needs and aspirations on the basis of making the best use of production factors and natural resources;

Second, to ensure better than so far articulation of goals, interests and attitudes of all forces contributing to progress;

Third, to create possibilities for crystallizing the public interest through agreements on group and individual interests on a horizontal level, that is, not through higher level authority;

Fourth, one should adopt the principle that everybody who comes up with a good idea ought not to have obstacles in setting up an economic organization to implement or promote it.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

AU271531 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 'Joint Plenary Session of the National Council of Working People and of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development' in Bucharest 24 June]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the joint plenary session of the National Council of Working People and of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development is discussing particularly important questions regarding our homeland's socioeconomic development and implementing the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

Almost 6 months of this year have elapsed. Positive results have been attained on the whole in fulfilling the plan for the second year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

Despite this, there are still a number of lags, as could be noted in the report presented here and as each of you actually knows from the activity of the respective sectors and from what was said during the discussions.

The Bureau of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development has examined these questions at length and the necessary measures have been established to eliminate lags in the third quarter and fulfill this year's plan under the most favorable conditions.

You are acquainted with the measures established and with the programs that have been approved for various sectors aimed at optimally ensuring, in all areas, the fulfillment of this year's plan, which plays a particularly important role in fulfilling the overall 5-year plan.

I do not now want to refer to concrete things in this respect; you have discussed them and they are known to you. As a matter of fact, the leadership of all sectors and central departments have directly participated in working out the measures that are needed for the coming 6 months. We must, of course, focus on optimally fulfilling all plan indicators in all areas.

Special attention must be paid to item-specified production, because only on this basis will we be able to ensure the fulfillment of all indicators, including commodity production in terms of value, which should not be the result of measures regarding the internal flow of production but the result of fulfillment of item-specified production in all areas. We have discussed this question before. I hope that this is well understood by all managerial councils, by all working people, and by all ministries and sectors of activity.

It is especially necessary to take more determined measures to fulfill raw material production. First, we have to improve activity in the mining sector and in coal producton in general, but especially pit coal and coking coal production and the extraction and utilization of all useful substances in the production process.

Special attention has to be paid to fulfilling crude oil production in conformity with plan provisions. It is also necessary for the other material producing ministries -- such as the ministries of metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry, the Ministry of Construction Materials, and so forth -- to focus their activity on optimally fulfilling item-specified production and all planned product ranges. [paragraph continues]

It must be well understood that we cannot be satisfied only with a certain amount of steel, for instance, if we do not produce all planned steel varieties and brands which are needed by the national economy. Producing only the general tonnage of steel does not mean that we have fulfilled the plan optimally. The same holds true for chemistry, petrochemistry, the construction materials industry, and for all other areas.

It is also necessary for all the other ministries, but especially for the Machine-Building Ministry, to fulfill the planned item-specified production in terms of variety. I am referring to all varieties and I especially want to draw attention to those regarding horizontal production, because you know very well that, even if only a small part is missing, the equipment, the machine, and so forth cannot be finished. Thus, neither value nor tonnage can satisfy us. It must be understood that, if we do not produce all varieties in conformity with plan provisions and contracts, we cannot claim to have fulfilled the plan.

Particularly firm measures have to be taken to fulfill energy production and especially ensure that the programs for general overhauls and for putting into operation all equipment are implemented under favorable conditions and on schedule. These matters have been discussed at length and I do not want to repeat them; they are known by all comrades who are working in the given areas. I only want to draw attention to the fact that all these programs must be implemented on schedule, so that we begin fall and winter with the production capacities needed to ensure all the required energy.

All the other sectors must also take firm measures to implement the investment and general overhaul programs and plans. You are familiar with these plans and programs of ours. The PEC and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development have discussed these matters at length and measures have been established; and in conformity with these measures we must take firm action to fulfill all investment plans in all areas under favorable conditions. This is necessary for both the fulfillment of this year's plan and especially to create conditions so that next year's plan can be fulfilled.

As for the 1988 plan, it was drafted and extensively discussed with all democratic socioeconomic managerial bodies. This year we have moved firmly toward drafting the plans for central departments which are the basic units of the national economy. You have discussed, and we have jointly and unanimously endorsed, the 1988 plan provisions. All those provisions are in conformity with the uniform national plan for development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and ensure the achievement of the strategic goal aimed at our country's transition to a new stage of development -- the stage of an average-developed socialist country.

Both the provisions regarding production and the other plan indicators take account of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and guidelines regarding intensive development, the vigorous assertion of modern science and technology in all areas, the increasing of economic efficiency and, on the this basis, our homeland's more vigorous material and cultural development, and the creation of conditions to further improve our people's standard of living -- the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

I do not want to dwell on the plan indicators, because they are very well known. In actual fact, these indicators are to be well substantiated in each socioeconomic unit. The plan is to be discussed in general meetings of the working people and, of course, in the fall it is to be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for endorsement. [paragraph continues]

However, it must be well understood that the plan provisions must be viewed as minimal, especially regarding economic efficiency, cutting material consumption, quality indicators -- because the development indicators in general can be viewed as positive and we must proceed from them; and as for the quality indicators and everything they involve, they must be viewed as minimal and therefore each unit and each sector has to take action to perfect and improve them.

On the basis of the 1988 draft plan which was unanimously adopted today, activity in all units must be substantiated and all necessary measures have to be taken to fulfill the 1988 plan under favorable conditions. This holds true for both industrial and agricultural production, and for investments and all the other sectors of activity.

We must strive so that, in conformity with our country's legal provisions, all contracts between domestic enterprises are concluded by the fall. As a matter of fact, the law on contracts is currently being amended by proceeding from the requirement for it to play a more active role in settling economic and social relations between enterprises, and to constitute a legal framework of relations in our society which should be based on self-management, self-administration, and self-financing, and on the legal settlement of compulsory relations for all units and for all working people as the owners, producers, end-users, and leaders of our state.

At the same time, firm action has to be taken to conclude export contracts with both the socialist countries and with the other states, with the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries, and with the bodies and companies in those states so that, in finalizing and endorsing the plan, the Grand National Assembly will base itself not only on indicators in general, but on firm contracts which will ensure optimal activity from the very first day of the year.

In formulating next year's draft plan, we proceeded from existing production capacities and, as you have noted, nowhere have we counted on those capacities 100 percent. There is still great room for enterprises, central departments, ministries, and central coordinating bodies, including the Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, to perfect and identify fresh possibilities to increase outputs to a greater extent in sectors where this is necessary, in any case in all raw material producing sectors, without exception. We must view provisions as minimal and we must do all we can to identify fresh possibilities of increasing outputs to a greater extent. But I want to repeat: The plan is based on the means of production available in our society, plus those that are to be put into operation when investment projects are concluded in conformity with provisions established. I think that the enterprises, central departments, and ministries should pay particular attention to ensuring the proper operation of all production capacities, so that there will no longer be any problems regarding the nonfulfillment of item-specified production. I believe that the plan is fully in keeping with the requirements of our socialist society and material and human forces, and with our people's ability to work.

We have particularly discussed a program for recovering and reusing raw and other materials, parts, and subassemblies by proceeding from the need to firmly stop waste and to ensure the rational and most efficient use of raw and other materials in conformity with consumption norms, and to recover them in all sectors of activity. You have seen our programs for recovering raw and other materials. They must be viewed as minimal, and further action has to be taken to increase the rate of recovering materials in all areas. According to certain estimates, there is still great room for improvement in all sectors -- room for a 20-30 percent increase in the rate of recovering materials in some sectors, and for an even greater rate in others. I think it is no longer necessary to dwell on these things.

I want to draw attention to the fact that all enterprises, all socioeconomic units, all our socialist democracy bodies, the bodies of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, trade unions, youth and women's organizations, schools, and all other bodies must make firm efforts to recover, collect, and gather all these material resources, which play and must play an increasingly greater role in ensuring proper supplies of everything that is needed for our national economy.

In particular, we must pay greater attention to spare parts and subassemblies and view the current program as a beginning, because we must ensure at least 50 percent of the spare parts and subassemblies required through recovering and reconditioning parts. We have achieved positive results in some sectors, while in others we are just at the beginning. However, in all plants we have great potential to recover parts and make sure that they are reused appropriately. Each unit, I want to repeat, must each day check how this program is being implemented.

In conformity with the technical-material supply program, firm measures have to be taken to improve energy and material consumption norms and to ensure that these norms are strictly respected in all sectors. During the discussions within the PEC and the Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development we arrived at the conclusion that, in the second half of the current year, we can still achieve important savings regarding material consumption and recovering and reusing them. On the basis of the application of norms established in the organizational and modernization program, the Light Industry Ministry will save at least 40,000 tonnes of raw materials next year in the textile industry alone, without mentioning savings in the area of footwear and leather goods, and without taking account of the increase in the use of recovered and recyclable materials.

I am mentioning this because next year it is necessary for all sectors to move toward applying all norms put forward in the modernization programs. As a matter of fact, from the very beginning we bore in mind -- and envisaged -- that 1988 should be a decisive year for implementing the programs to modernize technological processes and all activities. Unfortunately, some sectors have advanced proposals on phasing out this process, not in a positive sense, but by moving the implementation of these programs toward the year 1990. This must be viewed as unacceptable. We must act and move to implement and establish the necessary measures in the coming period, so that next year we will implement the measures stipulated in the modernization programs, regarding both consumption norms and the modernization and modification of installations and machinery to reduce material consumption. For this purpose, more determined action and a greater sense of responsibility is necessary in all areas.

I am dwelling on these questions because today they are an essential aspect of our activity aimed at socioeconomic growth. To implement these programs and to ensure cuts in consumption and the observance of norms constitute an essential factor for our country's proper development!

Accordingly, greater attention must be paid to measures aimed at improving the technical standard of the production process and quality in all areas. It is not enough, comrades, to produce any kind of products whatever! All sectors must respect the requirements for quality, technical standards, and performance, so that Romanian products, machinery, and equipment can compete with the best such products in the world. We have achieved positive results, but there are still many lags and many things to be done in this respect. All units, all central departments, and all sectors must take appropriate measures to optimally implement all programs and improve quality!

We must firmly apply the measures regarding increasing labor productivity more vigorously on the basis of a better organization of work, automation, and all the other measures aimed at mechanizing the production process. I think it is unnecessary to emphasize the fact that, in our homeland's development, labor productivity represents one of the basic factors for implementing the programs for our homeland's development in general, and the party programs in all areas.

All these measures must vigorously increase profitability in all areas, economic efficiency and, on this basis, national income -- the only way to ensure the necessary means both for implementing our homeland's socioeconomic development programs and improving our people's material and cultural standard of living.

In this respect, I believe that all units, central departments and ministries, and in general all socioeconomic sectors of our society must act with greater determination to implement the programs formulated last year regarding organization, norm-setting, and technological and overall modernization, and regarding economic-financial norm-setting.

The programs are known, including those on reducing or firmly renouncing credits and on attaining the major part of self-financing and circulating capital on the basis of one's own means. Self-financing and self-administration actually mean that each socioeconomic unit has to secure funds to finance all activities from its own means and should resort to credits as little as possible and, if possible, not at all. We must say that we already have a number of units which no longer requested credits. I would like to mention the fact that, whenever firm measures were taken, we were able -- in just a few years -- to ensure self-financing in all communes and cities, and some were even able to deposit a certain part of their profits into the fund for general development.

Several times I have drawn attention to the fact that many people understood self-management and self-administration as consuming as much as possible, not accounting for anything, and not having to be concerned about increasing profitability and making maximum use of the funds entrusted to them. However, each working collective is managing a part of the national wealth. The Working People's Council is a representative of the owners and producers in a given unit; every day and every hour it is responsible for the proper management and development of wealth, and not for spending it!

In this respect, we must strengthen and more firmly apply the principle of self-administration, self-financing, and self-management by proceeding from the responsibility devolving on the producers and owners of a part of the national wealth -- be it a state or cooperative unit -- for the constant development of the property which is the basis of our society. Without a constant development of socialist, state, and cooperative ownership, one cannot ensure our homeland's development and one cannot ensure the victory of socialism and communism! Only by developing socialist ownership in all it forms, including developing science and culture -- decisive factors for the production process -- will be able to ensure our firm progress and the implementation of the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and only thus will we create conditions for our transition to communism! [loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!"]

Esteemed comrades, in all our activities we must pay greater attention to questions linked to international economic relations, to developing collaboration and cooperation with all socialist CEMA member states in implementing the joint programs for each socialist country's socioeconomic development and in expanding production specialization and sharing, which will ensure the more rapid progress of each country and the implementation of the programs and decisions of the communist party congresses of each country, this being an important factor to develop the socialist countries in general and to increase their prestige and role in the international political and economic arena.

We must also develop collaboration and cooperation with all socialist countries in conformity with the long-term agreements we have concluded with those countries. At the same time, it is necessary to act with great responsibility to develop relations with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries, and to place greater stress on concluding long-term agreements which will ensure stability for both sides and the proper unfolding of international cooperation activity. We view international economic relations and production sharing in various forms as an important factor for the development of each country and for a general policy of cooperation and peace throughout the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

Within this framework, special attention must be paid to exports. We cannot be satisfied with the achievement of export production in the first half of the current year in general, and especially with convertible foreign currency. Therefore, in conformity with the measures established, which are known to you, we must immediately takes steps to ensure the fulfillment of export production and exports themselves under the best of conditions; we must ensure all necessary conditions so that export production will be in keeping with contracts and with the requirements of our partners. At the same time, we must also pay great attention to ensure that the products we received from abroad are in keeping with contracts, with the technical level and reqirements we set for imports. Thus, in both exports and imports the technical and qualitative standard of products must be ensured. However, I am dwelling on exports because up to now I have seen no unit or sector come up with proposals on reducing imports. On the contrary, in one form or another each unit tries to resort to imports and to justify them. I have stressed the quality of imports because sometimes anything is accepted, and even now we have stockpiles of equipment from former years and even some raw materials which are not up to the quality required. There is important equipment from both socialist and capitalist countries, including from developed capitalist countries, that has been paid for but cannot be used. Therefore I dwell on the quality of imports and on fulfilling our export production. We are certainly obligated to ensure long-term contracts for imports and it has been established that we ensure technical-material supplies while paying constant attention to fulfilling the export plan and securing products for export. The contracts we have at this point properly ensure the fulfillment of the export plan for the coming months, as regards both the socialist countries and convertible currencies. It is necessary to abandon all kinds of theories and justifications and instead take firm measures in all areas, as was discussed in the PEC meeting and by the Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, in order to fulfill the export plan under the best of conditions. Let us ensure the fulfillment of the export provisions for this year, because this is a requirement to ensure the necessary imports, to meet economic and social requirements, including the payment of a part of the debts we have abroad which, among other things, have been easily run up by some comrades believing that they can consume as much as they desire, that they can take up unlimited credits and import products without thinking that they have to be paid for. We have discussed these issues before. I only want to draw attention to the fact that it must be completely clear that the decisions we have adopted on fully renouncing credits must be well understood by all sectors of activity. Today our national economy has everything necessary to ensure development without having to resort to credits. [paragraph omitted]

Actually, credits have proven to be a means of neocolonialist plunder, because the interest rates -- which have now risen to more than 20 percent -- have rapidly increased credits and enriched big international banks, financial societies, and other monopolies at the expense of the developing countries. Therefore, as has been demonstrated, credits are not a means to help to develop the national economy. On the contrary, they become a burden. Thus, I want to repeat, we must create conditions to completely eliminate credits as soon as possible. This means achieving exports.

I do not want to refer to other plan provisions, because they are well known. I would only like to point out the need to optimally fulfill the provisions on remuneration on the basis of the overall contract system and the firm application of the programs regarding the material incentive of owners and producers on the basis of the results of work performed.

We have a good remuneration system; we have clear principles and a positive relationship between high and low incomes, and the possibility to earn higher incomes through work and only on the basis of the results of work performed. We shall act with great determination against any forms of achieving incomes without working; by no means will we permit the achievement of incomes by exploiting the work of others. Thus, through one's own work, higher incomes can be earned than those envisaged for various activities; we have many sectors and many working people who earn such incomes. However, we must frankly say that there are still some instances when legal provisions are interpreted incorrectly to create the possibility of incomes which are not necessarily the result of work performed. I want to draw attention to the fact that we bear responsibility toward the people and we must properly apply laws and principles in all areas, including the area of remuneration. The law envisages the possibility of earning more through work performed, and not earning incomes by all sorts of means without working. We must understand that we must do all we can, in all sectors, so that remuneration and the principles of socialist equity are resolutely applied!

We are a society of work and we must constantly bear in mind that the basis of our society's development is productive activity, complex work in all areas. When we talk about work we refer to both material work and intellectual activity, especially since today science is a decisive factor for the production process, without which one cannot conceive of progress.

Thus, speaking about work in all its complexity, we must firmly apply the socialist principles of material incentive in keeping with work performed and the quality of work, because only thus will we really ensure that our socialist society resolutely implements the principles of scientific socialism in all areas. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, the fulfillment of all programs and of this year's and next year's plans requires a constant improvement in the planning and leadership of the overall socioeconomic activity.

We have vigorously developed our democratic leadership forms and we have achieved a broad framework -- beginning with socioeconiomic units and up to the central bodies. This very joint plenary session of the Council of Working People and of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development is an expression of our workers' revolutionary democracy and of the participation of all social categories, of the working people, and of all our people in the management of all areas, and in formulating and implementing our homeland's domestic and foreign policy.

It is now decisive to ensure the proper operation of all these democratic bodies and to ensure that all councils -- from the grassroots to the top -- including the national councils and the Supreme Court for Economic and Social Development, play their role in the various areas under the best of conditions. We must ensure that the general meetings of the working people, of the owners and producers, discuss and assume full responsibility for the activity in the enterprise in which they work and for the proper administration of the property they have to manage and develop.

At the same time, in keeping with experience, practice, and with the conditions of the new stage we have reached, we must constantly perfect the forms of managing and planning all activities. We have fully proceeded to implement the legal provisions for drafting the plan for central departments as basic units; accordingly, the managerial councils of central departments must optimally play their role in drafting the plan for units. In actual fact, the unit must be viewed as the basic link of socioeconomic activity. In the final analysis, that is where the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of the plan is decided. However, we view the central department as an economic unit which operates on the principles of self-management and self-administration; therefore, it must play its role under the best of conditions, regarding both formulating the plan and ensuring its implementation, and regarding fulfillment of the export plan and honoring export contracts. With respect to our country's production, we have to proceed from the need to achieve those products required by our society -- and contracts must reflect this -- while in the case of exports, proceeding from the production capacities of the given unit, products must be contracted which ensure the best utilization of raw materials and manpower, in keeping with the production capacities and possibilities of the units within the central department. However, the central department should not wait for someone else to secure its contracts. We have, of course, foreign trade enterprises, and the central department must work closely with them. We have the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; it bears full responsibility for foreign trade activity; however, each central department must understand that it bears responsibility for securing the necessary contracts not only at home, but also abroad to ensure the proper progress of activity.

We established that, in order to improve the planning and management of our economy, we should increase the role of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development and above all, the role of its Executive Bureau in setting forth the plan and in following its fulfillment. All the sectors of activity -- the managerial councils of both economic and social sectors -- are represented in the Executive Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development. Thus, the Executive Bureau is the most suitable body to establish the future programs, the 5-year plans, and the annual plans, taking into consideration the requirements of the country's overall development. That is why we improved the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development and, mainly, the organization of its activity. In fact we established that the supreme command -- so to say -- of the national economy should be the Bureau of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development while the State Planning Committee should fill the position of the general staff -- that is, the Secretariat of the Bureau of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development. Its duty is to carry out and closely follow the work, report on it, and submit all the material to the Bureau. The Bureau of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development is the one that decides on the plan, on the necessary measures -- including measures to be taken in order to solve the issues of material and technical supply -- and on the overall activity.

We broadly discussed the fact that we should increase the role of the Council of Ministers, of the councils per branches, and of the Executive Bureau of the Council of Ministers in closely following and ensuring an optimal fulfillment of the plan, of the exports program, and the measures for a proper material and technical supply. Incidentally, this is in keeping with the Constitution, which gives special emphasis to the responsibility devolving on and the role of the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, things have not always gone smoothly.

The implementation of the measures for the general improvement of management, planning, and development -- or better said -- for ensuring a better operation of the bodies of our workers' socialist democracy require a strengthening of control in all the fields of activity. Without firm and efficient control in all sectors we cannot optimally carry out our activity. I speak about a general control of the working people in their capacity of owners and producers, of our control bodies, and of the financial-banking control, which plays a very important role in the system of our socialist economy. We have discussed all these issues; I only want to draw your attention to the fact that we should take decisive measures in order to improve the activity of all our control bodies -- including the quality control -- to ensure an optimal effort, and to properly fulfill the plan in all the fields of activity.

All the bodies of our socialist democracy and all the party and state cadres should increase their responsibility in fulfilling the duties bestowed upon them, and order and discipline should be strengthened in all sectors of activity.

Starting from the leading role of the party in the whole socioeconomic life, we should continuously improve the activity of our party organizations and bodies. It should be well understood -- as I have said many times -- that party activity is not valued according to the meetings held and the statements made but according to the way in which the party members and the party bodies and organizations honor their duties in fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans and the homeland's overall development plans and according to the way they continuously strengthen the ties with the people's masses and ensure the unity of all the forces and of the whole nation directing them towards the single goal, that of fulfilling the development plans and ensuring the progress of our homeland toward new pinnacles of progress and civilization!

Within this framework, I draw your attention to the need to improve the political-educational activity and to raise the level of socialist and revolutionary awareness in all the fields of activity. It must be understood that the problems that emerge in the development of our homeland require a revolutionary way of thinking and working, revolutionary practical work, and firm and decisive actions in order to eliminate lags and mistakes, to eliminate everything that is old and is no longer in keeping with the current requirements, and to boldly promote everything new in all the fields of activity! We should see to it that our party -- the leading political force -- fulfills its mission as the dynamic force and vital core of the activity of our whole socialist nation, thus ensuring our homeland's firm progress toward the high pinnacles of socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

In carrying out the political-educational activity, and the activity of shaping the socialist revolutionary awareness we must never forget the need to improve the professional and technological training and to raise the awareness of all the working people in all the fields, as an essential condition to optimally implement all the programs.

The people, the nation play the decisive role in everything we have discussed these days and in implementing our homeland's development programs; only as long as we continuously raise the level of professional, technological, scientific, and cultural knowledge and the general awareness can we ensure a firm, decisive, and conscious activity in implementing our homeland's development programs. Let us do all we can, in the following period this year and next year, and obtain tangible improvement in this field, and in all our activity!

Dear comrades, I do not want to speak about international issues. The position and activity of our party and state are well known. Life has fully proved the correctness of the general line of our activity of developing relations with all socialist countries and with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system. Likewise, experience has thoroughly proved the correctness of the principles to base interstate relations on full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and complete elimination of force and the threat of force.

Life and international events have also shown the correctness of the international activity we carry out for disarmament, peace, the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe and of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and for achieving the conventional disarmament. In this respect, I must mentin the correctness of the measures we adopted a year ago, within a national referendum, to implement a 5-percent reduction in military expenditures and weapons. This action strongly influences the intensification of the struggle for disarmament, peace, a world without wars, and peaceful cooperation among all the nations of the world (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

In accordance with the general line of our international policy, we will continue to work and make our active contribution to solving all international problems, including economic problems, and those of eliminating underdevelopment and ensuring a new international economic order.

We will strengthen our cooperation with all the socialist countries and with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system, with the communist and workers parties and other democratic and progressive parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, and with all the realistic forces, which speak out for peace and international cooperation. We firmly believe that, working in full unity, the realistic and anti-imperialist forces and people everywhere can halt the arms race, determine the passage to nuclear and conventional disarmament, and ensure the triumph of peace on our planet!

We can assure our friends and all the nations of the world that they will always have in Romania and in the Romanian people active support and a firm ally -- so to say -- in the struggle for a world of equality among all the nations and for international peace. [loud applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Romania; peace and friendship!"]

Esteemed comrades, the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development unanimously adopted all the documents on the agenda, which have been discussed. Now we have to go back to our workplaces and proceed from words and statements to practical activity. No matter how beautiful discussions, statements, and decisions are, they become valuable only when they are implemented. Now, comrades, it is decisive to proceed to practical activity! Therefore, we decided to shorten our discussions a little, thus showing that we should talk less and work more! (loud applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!"] [paragraph continues]

This National Conference will be held this fall. At the end of this year we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in our homeland. We must do all we can, so that all the units and all the sectors report at the National Conference and the 40th anniversary of the Republic on the fulfillment of their plans and even overfulfillment in some fields of activities. We have all we need in this respect and I would like to express my belief that all the working people, all the managerial councils, the National Council of Working People, and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development will engage with all their determination to achieve these objectives.

With this determination I would like to wish all the working people successes in optimally fulfilling the plan for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period, and I wish you much health and happiness!

Much progress in your work comrades!

(Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!", "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!", "Ceausescu-peace!". In an atmosphere of strong enthusiasm and close unity, all those present in the hall cheer and chant for minutes on end for the RCP -- the leading political force of our whole nation -- for the party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

Plenum Resolution Issued

AU292023 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 27 June carries on page 2 the 5,000-word "Resolution-Appeal of the Joint Plenary Session of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transportation, Goods Turnover, and Finance and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development", held in Bucharest 23 June.

After reviewing the proceedings of the Joint Plenary session, the resolution calls on all working people "to spare no efforts to commendably fulfill the tasks devolving on them to contribute to the vigorous assertion of the goals of the new scientific-technological revolution in all areas." It further calls on all working people to do all they can "to strengthen and constantly increase the economic potential of our socialist homeland and to more vigorously assert free, sovereign, and independent Romania in a world of peace, understanding, and international cooperation."

BRIEFS

WIDE USE OF ROBOTS -- "Electrotimis" and "Electromotor" enterprises of Timisoara have imposed themselves as highly appreciated manufacturers of industrial robots. Timisoara is the town of the first "Remt" robot and the first robotized flexible cell for the working of the electric motor shafts. A large family of robots needed to update the national economy has been developed in collaboration with the teaching staff of the local "Traian Vuia" Polytechnic Institute, with other researchers throughout the country. As many as 14 types of robots are manufactured at present for various purposes: garment packing robots, dyeing and welding robots, a wide gamut of pneumatically or electrically driven manipulators for the technological lines in the machine building industry, etc. All of them have been included in the fabrication flows of various enterprises all over the country, the results of their utilization stimulating the further manufacture of such intelligent machines. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1414 GMT 9 Jun 87 AU]

ORLANDIC INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT TO LCY SESSION

LD271110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servicein Serbo-Croatian 0628 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Introductory statement by Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 26 June]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- For a long time we have been facing a very unfavorable situation in Kosovo, brought about by a counterrevolutionary assault by Albanian nationalists and separatists, and its ideopolitical and other consequences, particularly in intranational relations. Even aside from numerous activities and measures by the LC and other socialist forces, the overall situation in the province continues to be difficult. Judging by some issues it is even worsening, and seriously threatens Yugoslavia's stability, causing dissatisfaction and concern in the wide Yugoslav public.

All this imposed the need for the LCY Central Committee to critically and comprehensively assess the causes of unfavorable trends and the failure to implement the LC's policy, established by the LCY's political platform for action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and coexistence in Kosovo, the resolution of the 13th congress, and the conclusions of the highest state and party organs. It is even more important because, as is well-known, there have been differences in assessing the situation and particular events, that also came up at the seventh LCY Central Committee session.

In the preparations for this session, efforts for an even bigger dramatization of the already difficult Kosov situation and for creating a tense and revanchist atmosphere became prominent. On the other hand, there were also noticeable pressures that aimed to water down and mitigate the assessment of the situation, and thereby distract from and weaken the overall action of the LC and other subjective forces on implementing the established policy. As if the lesson had not been learned everywhere and in a proper way from the recent past that, covering up the truth and window-dressing the assessments of the political situation led us into this situation in Kosovo. Still, it is not understood everywhere that without a realistic assessment of the situation there is not and there cannot be a real, united, comprehensive, and effective action.

Acting in accordance with the conclusion of the seventh Central Committee session, the Presidium, though faced with a very short time period, made efforts to comprehensively assess the most recent situation and trends and results of the activities so far on stabilizing conditions in Kosovo and to put them in perspective, and in this connection, to establish the proposed stands and concrete tasks that would not leave room for further delays, compromises, and vacillations, with the aim of starting a radical change in activities at all levels in realizing the established policy.

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Since the emergence of counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, up to now there has been wide activity by the LC and other subjective forces, in particular in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo and in the SR of Serbia, on stabilizing the situation in this province.

This has contributed to curbing the most extreme forms of activity by Albanian nationalism and separatism, uncovering and breaking up numerous hostile organizations and groups, and to the start of the consolidation of the LC and other subjective forces, as well as to the ideo-political differentiation and cadre reestablishment, particularly last year.

Activities on training judicial, state, and other organs to carry out their functions more efficiently are under way. The process of wider economic opening and the linkage of associated labor of Kosovo with the associated labor of Serbia and the entire country has started. This, the other measures undertaken, and the results achieved have been assessed in more detail in the analytical material and proposed conclusions that have been sent to you for this session.

Without overlooking or underestimating the activities, programs, measures and achieved results, a realistic analysis of the situation indicates that everything done so far has still not led to essential, qualitative, positive changes toward stabilizing the situation. It is obvious that all of us together in Yugoslavia -- because it concerns everyone -- should make many more efforts in accordance with the gravity of the situation. It is really no longer of primary importance what kind of programs and stands we have been adopting, how much and in what way we have discussed them, but how much we contribute to changing the situation.

The facts point toward the conclusion that the LCY's policy is not being implemented consistently and comprehensively on its main objectives, established in the platform and congress resolution, on eliminating the causes and consequences of counterrevolutionary activity. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues with unabated intensity, the situation in intranational relations exacerbates, and the policy for Kosovo's speediest economic development is not being implemented, while the socioeconomic situation continues to sharpen.

Activity by Albanian nationalism and separatism over a long period of time provokes increasingly deep disturbances in intranational relations. This situation should be faced openly. If we had not managed to overcome the pressures of Albanian nationalists who drive away Serbs and Montenegrins from their homes, if in real terms we are threatened by the gradual realization of their main objective -- an ethnically pure Kosovo -- then we have to understand why such great dissatisfaction, why such uneasiness, such increasingly harsh reactions from people, wider manifestations of a lack of trust among nations and nationalities, national divisions and suspicions, even among the Communists has been brought about. It is a matter of a created atmosphere of insecurity, manifestations of inequality and threats to members of Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo, as a consequence of permanent counterrevolutionary activity by the Albanian nationalists and separatists; a bureaucratic and irresponsible attitude of certain organs toward justified demands and complaints by citizens and toward the protection of all forms of pressure and threats to their freedom, rights, and secrutiy. Meetings in Kosovo Polje, mass movements, petitions, and complaints to the highest organs, eloquently confirm all this. Certain assessments that these meetings are the work of Serbian nationalists and destructive forces are not correct. They have introduced an additional dose of nervousness and thereby caused political damage in the Kosovo environment and wider area. This, of course, does not mean that we should overlook and underestimate all those efforts and unacceptable activities by individuals -- not only at these meetings -- from nationalistic and other positions which are contrary to the policy of brotherhood and unity, national equality, and coexistence.

Under conditions where feelings of security are waning and intranational relations are disturbed, there are also trends of the self-organization of citizens on a national basis. This atmosphere is developing into an intellectual and conscience crisis situation with the danger of even more serious conflict situations.

The most tragic -- and in sociohistorical terms the most difficult -- consequence of such a situation is the unabated intensity of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The main cause of emigration is the pressure from Albanian nationalism and separatism.

It is a matter of various threats, harassment, divisions on a national basis -- particularly among young people -- manifestations of national inequality in language and the like, slogans, various pamphlets, assaults on the property and personal integrity of the citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. They are under pressure to emigrate. Pressures on Albanians themselves are not rare when they try to protect Serbs and Montenegrins from any form of vengence and injustice. The Serbian and Montenegrin population is constantly decreasing, as much in number as in their share of the overall population, indicating that trends are moving in the direction of realizing the counterrevolutionary objectives about an ethnically pure Kosovo. Activities for the return of those who emigrated, even despite initial positive trends, under such conditions do not yield the expected results. The continuation of emigration under pressure and disturbed intranational relations have become the central political problem of contemporary Kosovo and the Yugoslav reality, with real potential consequences for Yugoslavia's historical prospects.

The counterrevolutionary forces have altered their methods of activity; instead of public demonstrations and manifestations on the streets, they are increasingly using various forms of illegal organizing and actions in Kosovo as well as in other parts of the country, even in the Yugoslav People's Army. Their illegal organizing and activities also get stimulation from abroad, where they have an organized network. Though the forces of the counterrevolution have been dealt a blow, their activity still has not been prevented, nor have its centers been uncovered. All this directly threatens the entire country's security.

Numerous manifestations of violating constitutionality and legality have not been eliminated, manifestations which in Kosovo -- due to disturbed intranational relations -- carry great political weight, moreover because it is primarily Serbs and Montenegrins who are exposed to various pressures. This is eloquently shown by numerous examples, a high number of petitions and complaints by citizens which are dealt with either slowly or not at all. All this speaks about still existent resistance, bureaucratic ossification, lack of responsibility and organization, but also about the insufficient capability of competent organs to efficiently carry out their functions. Therefore, resistance, opportunism, idleness, irresponsibility, and a bureaucratic attitude by organs and individuals toward citizens should be overcome more resolutely; more efficient social control should be ensured over the work of organs and individuals, as well as considerably greater cooperation between the appropriate state and other competent organs in the Kosovo SAP, the SR of Serbia, and Yugoslavia, including their joint work on all matters where it is required. This is of primary significance for calming the exacerbated atmosphere, for restoring confidence in organs and cadres, and for overcoming the increasingly unfavorable situation in intranational relations in Kosovo.

Various antisocialist forces -- primarily those acting from positions of Serbian, Montenegrin, and Macedonian nationalism but also of other nationalisms -- are trying to use the difficult situation in Kosovo. By spreading rumors, political intrigues, and manipulating troubles and the justified bitterness of people, they are trying to stimulate even more the insecure atmosphere of the Serbs and Montenegrins, to develop suspicion and hatred toward the Albanian nationality, a lack of trust in the LC, and in those Kosovo cadres, particularly of the Albanian nationality, who are truly struggling for the LC's policy. They also incite a lack of trust in our system's ability and the readiness of the organs of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia, as well as the LCY as a whole, to ensure the security and equality of working people and citizens in Kosovo. Their activity is part of all those hostile anticommunist pressures and assaults directed toward the destabilization of our socialist self-managing system and the establishment of either a bourgeois, multiparty, or a centralist, unitarist system.

II

The key question is why we are not succeeding with a speedier stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo, particularly in halting the emigration and restoring and consolidating intranational confidence. Why does our system of socialist self-management, with all its institutions and with the LCY as the leading ideological and political force, not show more efficiently its action capability in overcoming these difficult problems? We must critically and self-critically assess the reasons why, even after the 13th LCY Congress, we are not succeeding in ensuring effective action and confirming our orientations more speedily in social practice, and why in many things here is not sufficient readiness to start action more resolutely and change the present unfavorable situation.

We are deeply convinced that this has no other essential causes outside those in the foundations of our overall crisis, and these are growing bureaucratic-etatist power, underdeveloped self-managing relations, lack of unity, opportunism, inefficiency in economic and social life in general, and vacillations in the struggle against ideological opponents. Because of the situation created by the activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism, these causes in Kosovo bring about much more difficult and dangerous consequences. To this extent, the LCY's obligation and duty to eliminate them is even greater. I would like to point out only some basic causes that are developed to a greater extent in the basic material.

First, the basic cause is insufficient ideological and action unity in the LCY in connection with the assessment of the situation, realization of tasks from the political platform, and even in the assessments of the intensity and consequences of the activity by counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo. These differences, present up to now, have not remained, nor could they have remained purely an internal party matter; rather they reflect themselves in an even more difficult aspect in the work of the system's institutions, in the political and public life. Unity in the LCY is not at the level demanded by the present juncture and is not as it should be, as it was during some key periods when we faced similar challenges and revolutionary tasks.

Differences also manifest themselves in the assessment of causes for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and the way of solving this -- our most difficult manifestation of the situation — in the assessment of the results of the work of state organs on curbing illegality, the degree of ideopolitical differentiation reached in the Kosovo LC, in the attitude toward establishing linguistic equality, and the development of national culture. There are various assessments of the activity of other nationalism. Often, different figures are given; that was also the case in preparations for this session. Differences are particularly prominent between the LC organs and other organs and organizations in the Kosovo SAP and the SR of Serbia, and they are also present in the LCY as a whole. Now it is a matter of relations in the Serbian LC, even beside clear statutory regulations not all the questions of a consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism have been solved in practice. Often, the impression is being created that there are two or three completely independent political centers. All this confuses the public and polarizes people, including the cadres.

Precisely because problems in Kosovo are complex and difficult, all the organizations and leaderships must be so much more aware of their responsibility for the LCY's unity, without which it is impossible to ensure the approprite political climate to overcome more speedily the unfavorable situation. The organs of the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC must be involved more directly and resolutely in achieving greater unity and in dealing more efficiently with burning problems.

It is necessary that they should make far greater efforts toward strengthening mutual cooperation and communist responsibility in seeking joint answers and political action on the basis of the LCY's unified policy. In a word, it is necessary to carry out a radical change in the LC's activities from the basic organizations in Kosovo to this Central Committee.

The preparations for this Central Committee session have contributed to many differences being overcome as well as the need for unity and Yugoslav action in the struggle for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo being more strongly asserted.

Second, an important reason for our not succeeding in effectively resolving the problems in Kosovo are the serious weaknesses and deformations in the realization of our class, socialist self-managing orientation and, based on this, broad action in all the institutions of our system. The increasing discrepancy between the class and the national is at the root of all the problems of international relations both in Kosovo and in the Yugoslav community as a whole.

The counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists has least penetrated the ranks of the working class in Kosovo. It has the most pronounced awareness that the activity of Albanian nationalists is directed against its historical interests, and thus against that interests of the Albanian nationality as well, which can only successfully achieve its full affirmation and development in social relations founded on socialist self-management and in close integration and coexistence with all working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The working class, without a doubt, has always been and remains the most powerful social force, but in Kosovo it is still insufficiently involved in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and against nationalism, separatism, revanchism, and every other antiself-management activity. Thus it is of great importance that this awareness in the working class is mobilized to the maximum, is directed toward removing the causes and consequences of counterrevolutionary activity and powerfully asserts its decisive role in the general life of the province.

It is very important, for example, that at the Trepca combine and some other associated labor organizations in the province priority in employment is being given to returnees of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality who had emigrated, particularly considering the problem of unemployment in Kosovo. Far more of these and similar actions are needed in other work organizations as well, particularly in science, education, health, state and other organs.

More organized actions are also needed throughout the delegate mechanism, above all in the delegate assemblies in the province, for from this very working-class standpoint the measures will be initiated, adopted and implemented for ensuring the security and equality of all working people and citizens. The essence of the demands is that the problems in Kosovo be resolved and can be most effectively resolved primarily by self-managing means, with most support coming from the working class, associated labor and all self-managing forces, and not only from state and party organs. Thus they will be acting more in the interests of the working class.

Third, the ineffectiveness to date also lies in the fact that we have not succeeded in developing consistently and correctly a uniform Yugoslav action for solving the problems in Kosovo. We have confined ourselves too much to declarations that this situation is not only the problem of the province and the SR of Serbia, but also of all the country, and we have done little to act cohesively in this direction.

Furthermore, the isolation of Kosovo is considerable, and this is a part of the general picture of our disintegration, statist relations and other serious deformations of the system; in Kosovo it also has its causes in earlier policies and, without a doubt, more serious consequences for the general political situation. There has also long been a certain "aloof" attitude on the part of the organs and organizations of the other republics, Vojvodina, and the federation. The awareness has not prevailed everywhere, in the LC and further afield, that we are all directly responsible and obliged, in accordance with the policies of the LCY, to act on more rapidly resolving the problems in Kosovo.

The stabilization of the political, security and economic situation in the province calls not only for the consistent, responsible and resolute involvement of the subjective socialist forces of Kosovo and Serbia, but also for the development of uniform policies and a general Yugoslav program of activities for the urgent and most effective halting of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, for the more rapid return of those who have left, and for the arrival of those who want to live and work in Kosovo. The program should serve to guarantee the self-managing economic, political and cultural interrelationship and integration of Kosovo within the united territory of the SR of Serbia and the country as a whole. Such integration, as the common interest of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY, should develop into a reciprocal process of drawing together the self-managing Yugoslav socialist community. The LC should devote the greatest attention to this task.

In preparing and adopting the Yugoslav program it is essential to ensure the coordinated action of all subjects of the system so that it be approved in the SFRY Assembly by the end of the year at the latest.

Fourth, effectiveness in the action for stabilizing the situation in the province is being made more difficult by the problems as yet unresolved in relations between the organs of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, from the delegate assemblies to the organs of the judiciary, administration, and others. We have not overcome the differing approaches and interpretation of the competence of the organs of the republic that is paralyzing joint activity and also encouraging insecurity and the feeling of disenfranchisement of the population in Kosovo. Similarly, particularly in the last few years and especially after the conclusions of the two presidencies, these problems have arisen in connection with the participation of the appropriate federal organs in resolving certain problems on the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. There have been cases of obstruction and resistance to the participation of the organs of Serbia and the federation in joint work with the organs of the province. Assertions are being made by individuals, even publicly, that it is a question of suspension or patronage over the legal organs of the province. The constitutional position of the organs of the SR of Serbia cannot, however, be reduced only by indicating and criticizing cases of violations of constitutionality and legality; rather their rights and obligations in the area of protection of the freedoms, rights and security of citizens on the entire territory of the republic should be more clearly defined by the constitutions and the laws. The proposed conclusions contain a stance on the need for these issues to be examined in the debate on the forthcoming constitutional changes, and on the causes of the situation and appropriate solutions. In the LCY we must achieve on this very important issue a unified ideopolitical orientation, for whose realization Communists will fight responsibly and in unity. Our political system must be able to defend the constitutional and self-managing rights and freedoms of the people, their integrity and security, in every part of the country.

Fifth, the LC in Kosovo, which is still hampered by forum-style work and the isolationism of its organizations and organs, which is a widespread phenomenon in the LCY, has not succeeded to the necessary extent in achieving greater grassroots response and breadth in the mobilization of all subjective forces, working people and citizens, through the activities of the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations. There is insufficient integration and activity by Communists in the grassroots of society -- in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, in schools and in rural areas, and in the activities of the various social organizations and associations. Where such integration and activity by the LCY is lacking, space is created for the activity of other forces from ideologically unacceptable positions.

This is why the LC must devote greater attention to strengthening the SAWP, and its own place and obligations in this mass sociopolitical organization, so that it may realize its role as political mobilizer of all subjective forces, working people and citizens. The Socialist Alliance in Kosovo should coordinate the work of all sociopolitical and social organizations aimed at more effectively realizing the established policy of stabilizing the situation, and should more directly and widely rally the citizens to resolve the existential issues of the environment and of individuals, so that their political activity is preceded in a timely manner by the actions and measures of the state organs, and so that they do not simply "put out the fire," and react in a formalistic, verbal and most often lukewarm way to the consequences. Instead of working people and citizens having a decisive influence on communal policies, supplies, transportation, employment health and social welfare, culture, and so forth, decisions on these are made today mainly by the municipal administrative structures, which very often have a bureaucratic attitude and disregard for the initiatives and proposals of citizens. Practice shows that statist-bureaucratic relations in Kosovo are most strongly felt in the municipalities where, in fact, there has been the greatest violation of constitutionality and legality, where there is a certain alienation between the working people and the political system of socialist self-management, and a separation of the LC from the working masses. All this has a negative effect on intranational relations and leads to the phenomenon of gatherings of people on a national basis and the self-organization of citizens outside the Socialist Alliance.

Communists of Kosovo, as well as those of Serbia and Yugoslavia, bear a great responsibility that through their organized political action, together with working class and all organized socialist forces of society they restore intranational confidence and ensure rapprochement of all nations and nationalities, as much in Kosovo as in Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, everywhere there is population of a multinational nature. It is necessary to stimulate and develop joint activities, associating, fraternizing, shared cultural and sport life on the line of the affirmation of brotherhood and unity and to ensure a study of the language of the social environment from the earliest youth. Directly relying on the conscience of the working class and through more organized ideological educational work, we must resolutely overcome the legacy of increasingly great ethnic distance from the recent and earlier past, since on these conservative bases and divisions we cannot build a humane socialist self-managing society and ensure prosperity and a secure future.

It is also necessary that for all social subjects on time, we objectively and comprehensively inform the working people and citizens about all events, problems and activities and on dealing with them, and that they react more quickly and publicly with arguments to all manifestations that threaten intranational relations, and the political and security situation in the province. This will essentially reduce the space for disinformation and manifestations of forming public opinion on the national basis. Communists should play a major role in the public media, whose activity must be based on facts, free of one-sidedness, superficiality, sensationalism, and everything that stimulates intranational intolerance.

Sixth, we have pointed out in the proposed conclusions that the prime task of the LC, the League of Socialist Youth, and other organizations and education institutions is the ideopolitical and education work with young people, as some of them are poisoned to the maximum by the ideology of Albanian nationalism and separatism. It is necessary, through permanent work by all these subjects, especially educational workers at universities and in schools, to train young people more intensively for the better understanding, adoption, and further development of the values and gains of our revolution and self-managing society, and in particular, to encourage in them the spirit of brotherhood and unity, socialist fellowship, and Yugoslav patriotism. We should continually develop among young people a critical awareness against every form of national and religious exclusiveness, various myths and fetishes of the past, false leaderism, economic, ideological and political isolationism, and also against everything that hinders the socialist self-managing development and weakens the cohesion and unity of the Yugoslav community.

Educational influence on young people should also be realized to a great extent by various cultural and sport organizations, especially on the plan of bringing them closer together and acquainting them with different nationalities and environments. Such a persistent ideological and educational work in all fields, together with broader involvement of young people in the system of socialist self-managing democracy and social management in general, will mostly contribute to efforts to prevent nationalist-separatist indoctrination of the young generation and intranational suspicion and divisions.

Significant aggravating circumstances are certainly found in that the struggle of Kosovo Communists and all the patriotic forces is waged in conditions of economic and social crisis that are even more exacerbated in Kosovo. Negative trends in economic activity are continued and are becoming worse, which has an unfavorable effect on the whole political situation in the province.

Kosovo is the least developed region of Yugoslavia with approximately 29 percent of national income per capita compared with the country's average. The employment rate is the lowest, and unemployment is the highest in Yugoslavia, especially for young people. All this emphasizes the need for devoting the greatest possible attention to the policy of the speediest development of Kosovo. This requires, first and foremost, a strong orientation toward our own resources, primarily through better and more responsible distribution of social resources, including the resources of the fund of the federation, greater use of capacities, as well as a resolute change of investment policy and economic structure with the orientation toward the development of processing capacities, agriculture, small businesses and other activites; this will ensure greater production, exports, income, and also speedier employment. It also requires consistent and timely fulfillment of the duties of the republics, Voyvodina and the federation that are established by the social plan. Depending on realistic possibilities, we should also take specific additional measures to intensify the socioeconomic development of the province. This is also very important for the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo.

We should reexamine all the forms of demands on the economy, rationalize the organizational structure of social superstructure and expenditure for general social and joint needs, and radically prevent the construction of luxury and administrative buildings.

The accelerated development of Kosovo should be based largely on the pooling of labor and resources of the organizations of associated labor of Kosovo, Serbia and the whole country, and also on economic interests, realistic economic criteria, and the functioning of market laws. Joint development plans should also be programmed and realized on these bases.

Thus we will ensure broader self-managing integrity of the economy of Kosovo with the economies of Serbia and other parts of the country, and consolidate the process of mobility and free circulation of the resources of expanded reproduction, cadres, education, modern technics and technology. To this aim we should also intensify the transformation of the fund for the undeveloped areas, in accordance with the adopted stands.

It is very important that workers should have a genuine say on social reproduction, income and surplus labor, which is the basic prerequisite for overcoming anti-self-managing tendencies, bureaucratism, voluntarism, autarchy, irrationality, sloppiness and other weaknesses in the economic and social development of the province. This will make possible the broadest mobilization of working people toward consolidating the material basis of self-management and eliminating all those weaknesses and causes that continue to add fuel to Albanian nationalism and separatism.

A component part of the policy of Kosovo's socioeconomic development is a demographic element. The growth of the population in the province is exceptionally high and the highest in Europe. The causes of the growth in the birth rate are numerous -- from material conditions, via culture, to tradition and awareness.

When the birth rate in Kosovo is several times higher than the country's average, a need inevitably arises for family planning, as a component part of developing, planning, and using living space, as well as of the culture of living, position of women in society and other civilized, democratic, and humanitarian needs.

Such a policy does not exist today, and it has not yet been discussed openly. For these reasons a broad sociopolitical action and other measures are needed to patiently but persistently, systematically and consistently create a suitable climate and understanding, free from prejudices and other legacies of a difficult economic, social and cultural backwardness.

III

The Kosovo reality cannot be seen outside the context of the state of affairs and tendencies in relations which characterize the present political situation of the country and the LCY. The situation in Kosovo contributes significantly to the state of awareness and the political atmosphere in the whole country, with increasing influence on its internal stability and international position. In the same way the complex situation at the general Yugoslav level has a great influence on Kosovo, in the stabilization of the situation subjective forces in realizing the established policies. This situation has been characterized for some time to a large extent by the constant suppression of the class element at the expense of the glorification of the national.

In Yugoslavia the national question was resolved politically in the national liberation war and the socialist revolution on the basis of principled and democratic foundations and the full equality of nations and nationalities. This policy is strongly affirmed by the LCY program and the basic principles of the SFRY constitution. In the postwar period it has been the motivating force that has guaranteed our unity and made possible fresh historical victories. On the basis of national equality, brotherhood and unity -- the most powerful guarantee of which is the working class and socio self-management -- we have united, grown closer together and efficiently resolved issues of common interest, and because of this have enjoyed high regard in the world.

What is happening in practice today, however, is quite different from what is laid down and expected in the LCY program. By a formalized approach to self-management and by the relegation of the working class to the sidelines in social decisionmaking, the political bureaucracy has strengthened, transferring the national issue, whether accidentally or deliberately -- but most often deliberately in the struggle for power -- to the terrain of statist-dogmatic or petty bourgeois ideas. This has led and is leading to the confrontation of nations and has given them an arbitrary position and social privileges in decisionmaking. We have reached a situation in which, acting supposedly on behalf of the working class, nationalism, which arises on a bureaucratic-statist basis, and a separatist spirit under the cloak of the struggle for self-management and equality lead increasingly to international separation, suspicions, conflicts and disintegration. Thus, frankly speaking, the breakdown has begun of the great revolutionary ideas of brotherhood and unity, equality and Yugoslav togetherness.

The ideology of national exclusiveness, divisiveness and confrontation, when it permeates school textbooks, newspaper articles, radio and television programs, and various platforms, distorts the awareness of people, and above all young people, encourages national egoism, the defense of one-sided interests, at any price, and doubts in the possibility of the survival of anything united and common to all. This is best confirmed in the example of Kosovo.

In this situation the LCY has not been succeeding in recent years in effectively realizing its role as a cohesive and integrational factor in Yugoslav society. The disintegration tendencies have penetrated even the LC, which not infrequently yields to a retrogressive awareness, and its parts accommodate themselves in an opportunist manner to momentary individual needs and interests.

The inability to ensure the unity of the class and the nation gives rise to permanent conflicts and alternatives to brotherhood and unity in the Yugoslav community. It also engenders and encourages centralist-bureaucratic and nationalist-separatist tendencies. Herein lies a large part of the causes of our failures and of the crisis of our system and LC policies.

The most important cause of the general unfavorable situation in Yugoslavia is the fact that the development of socioeconomic relations has long been following a path which differs from that envisaged in the LCY program and the Constitution. The decentralization of the state structure, which was historically essential, has not been accompanied by destatism in social reproduction, and by the self-management integration in interrelationship of all areas of social work. This is why the centralization of administration has led, instead of to major breakthroughs toward the democratization and socialist self-managing transformation of society, to the hypertrophy of politicized one-sided interests, the isolation of economic development within republican, provincial and municipal boundaries, the breakdown of the uniform Yugoslav market, and to national, cultural and other divisions. One-sided interests have acquired the significance of an ultimate aim and the supreme good, at the expense of the joint and general. Mutual confrontation has grown into one of the major obstacles to the realization of the common strategic goals and interests of the socialist self-managing development of Yugoslav society. Naturally, the mistake lies not in the LCY program orientation, but in deviations in its implementation.

National divisions and the domination of one-sided interests over united and common interests and self-managing integration are increasingly demoralizing and disarming the social and political subjects of the revolutionary process, primarily the working class and its vanguard.

The LC is thus faced with the danger of turning from a party of revolutionary action into an organization which, because it is hampered with its own opportunism, dogmatism, and conformism, is failing to succeed in initiating and particularly in bringing to a conclusion many actions aimed at changing the existing situation. Ensuing from this are the weaknesses of the LC on the ideological level, above all in overcoming the accumulated bureaucratic-statist tendencies and in settling accounts with the increasingly widespread phenomena of nationalism in various forms in all our environments. Instead of the resolute exposure of activities from positions of nationalism, we have instances of flaunting, acclaiming, and bidding as to which nationalism is the most dangerous and of other phenomena unacceptable for the LC and ideologically alien. It is forgotten that every form of nationalism is dangerous, particularly the one we are not fighting against. These are the reasons why the actions of the LCY and its bodies in exposing these evil phenomena of the party are not effective, for the increasing presence on the social scene of tendencies in behavior that encourage division, broad distrust, and the phenomenon of homogenization on national and religious bases, and, in the case of attitudes toward the Albanian nationality, of revanchist passion. The determined struggle of the Communists of Kosovo against Albanian nationalism and separatism will be the best contribution to the exposure of nationalism in Serbia and in all areas of Yugoslavia, as the determined struggle of Serbian, Montenegrin, Macedonian Communists and Communists in other parts of our country against nationalism in their own environments will be the greatest support for the Communists in Kosovo in the struggle for the political stabilization of the situation.

In the struggle to overcome all these weaknesses, for the removal of the phenomenon of federalization, and for the strengthening of the LCY as a united organization, the LC must at the same time also oppose the tendency toward the unitarist-centralist concept of "building unity" and returning to old methods of activity. The proponents of these tendencies are increasingly vociferous. They advocate the commanding role and firm hand of the party, monolithic discipline, and bureaucratic centralism. They question the need for the existence of the province and of some of our republics. They do not like our self-managing system, freedom of thought, and the equal dialogue of people, the equality of nations and nationalities, our increasing openness toward the world, and so forth. Some of them would gladly return things to the situation prior to the Brioni plenum, some even to the situation prior to 1948; in the case of Kosovo, most would like to introduce military administration. At present, when our society is oppressed by statist relations and a bureaucratic-technocratic monopoly, as well as the situation in Kosovo, the LC must be far more sensitive and resistant to dogmatic awareness and tendencies that are infiltrating its ranks, that objectively nurture bureaucratic practice and social ultraradicalism, and that contribute to the more pronounced polarization in the ranks of the LC, making it weaker ideologically and in action.

IV

The action of the LC and other subjective forces of Kosovo, Serbia and the whole country is still not appropriate to the needs of the ideopolitical struggle and the seriousness of the overall socioeconomic and political problems in the province. All this points to the conclusion that it is necessary to make far greater efforts in the ideopolitical, organizational, action and cadre training of the LC, above all in Kosovo, so that it may more successfully operate in the present complex political conditions and with its more important tasks.

It is most important that the consciousness of every LC member in Kosovo be heightened regarding his personal, human, and communist responsibility to the state of affairs and results of his action in the environment in which he lives and works.

No member, organization, or organ of the LC must remain passive in the face of the assaults of Albanian nationalism and separatism, nor underestimate activities undertaken from positions of Serbian or any other nationalism, which dangerously undermine mutual trust and belief in the common life of people in Kosovo. They must join together and not split apart in the struggle against all assaults and deformations. Results in ideopolitical action and in the struggle against the enemy are the basic criterion for evaluating the work of every member and his existence in the LC ranks.

On the basis of activities in everyday action, ideopolitical differentiation must be consistently continued; and the ranks must be rid of those who have abandoned the ideological position and policy of the LCY, who tolerate or who even themselves support rationalist and antiself-management ideology, who are passive and fail to show ability, maturity and responsibility in implementing the LC policy.

We stress this because despite the measures undertaken and certain results achieved the process of differentiation is still proceeding slowly and indecisively in many LC organizations in Kosovo. There is still opportunism and hesitation, and a defensive standpoint is still being adopted regarding some members, former and also current officials who are responsible for the slowness in eliminating the causes and consequences of nationalist indoctrination.

In implementing cadre policy in the LC and in other organizations and institutions of the SAP of Kosovo, the point of departure must more consistently and decisively be the LCY standpoint that tried and tested champions of socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities, who oppose Albanian and all other forms of nationalism, should be the ones to be selected for responsible positions. The cadres chosen should be vigorous in action and knowledge, who have both professional and moral qualities, enjoy the respect and trust of the working people and citizens, understand the nature and the gravity of the crisis in Kosovo, who, proceeding from the LCY policy, are ready and able to contribute without vacillation toward stabilizing the situation in the province and thus throughout the country. The LCY will offer its full and determined support to such cadres.

It is of great political importance that confidence should be withdrawn from all those individuals whose further presence in political life fails to instill confidence but, rather, deepens mistrust. Every instance of vacillation increases the damaging political consequences. Resistance also derives from fear on the part of individuals that any encroachment upon these and similar issues would bring further to light the already well-known weaknesses, omissions and errors of the leaderships of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia in the past, leaderships which in any case bear the responsibility for that state of affairs. The LCY has always had the strength to perceive and examine mistakes in a self-critical manner, and is today obliged to do so, and to draw from them lessons in the interest of the stability of the situation in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. Experiences from all crucial events draw attention to the fact that there is no correct solution and correct way for ideological unity and unity of action of the LC without more radical incisions and differentiations, and without getting rid of familiarity and rotten liberalism and opportunism.

The Presidium proposes that the Central Committee make it incumbent on the Kovoso LC Committee to set in motion and bring to a conclusion the question of the ideopolitical accountability of some earlier leading cadres, too, in particular those who were for many years at the head of the Kosovo LC and in other prominent functions in the province, the republic and the federation, and who had a critical influence upon creating the previous policy that led to an escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism and the counterrevolutionary events of 1981.

It is necessary to elucidate what specific attitude individual cadres had toward Albanian nationalism and its ideology, and what attitude they have today, and also to elucidate their stand regarding the LCY's present policy and action on exposing Albanian nationalism and stabilizing the situation in Kosovo. No case must remain unresolved, especially if it relates to a former or current official or organ, without a political evaluation and consequent action. Only thus can [passage indistinct] should be defended and who should be called to account. There really is no other way if we want to rid society of various affairs and conflicts and to help to achieve more rapid stabilization of the situation in Kosovo. A principled, consistent, timely, and public stand will vitally restrict the scope for disinformation and will revive people's confidence in deserving cadres and organs of the municipality and province, right up to the republic and the federation levels. The Kosovo LC Committee must take measures of ideopolitical accountability against these cadres as quickly as possible and must inform the LCY Central Committee and the broadest Yugoslav public of this in good time.

Experience in resolving situations in individuals sections of the LCY -- when apostasy, disintegrational tendencies, spreading of nationalism, unitarist tendencies, sectarian activities and liberalist behavior made their appearance -- shows that the LCY and its Central Committee have never hesitated but rather, having placed their reliance on the membership and on the working class, have always removed the threat to the unity of the LCY and the country as a whole in a timely and decisive manner. Were we not to act the same way now, when the situation in society is difficult and becoming increasingly so, we would risk making social forces shift their attitude increasingly to the detriment of socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and bringing our society into an even graver crisis.

Increasingly frequent dissatisfaction is expressed in the ranks of the LC membership and in the public at large, and criticism is directed at the Central Committee, too, on the grounds that questions of accountability are not being cleared up in good time, the more so in that some specific cases cannot be left to the Kosovo LC Committee alone to resolve.

In connection with the recent serious criticism made in public in various ways against Comrade Fadilj Hodza, we propose that the Central Committee should empower the Presidium in conjunction with the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Committee Presidium, to set up a commission to establish all the essential facts. On the basis of this the Presidium will submit in the shortest possible time a report to the Central Committee with appropriate draft standpoints and measures.

In the last few days the provincial committee has announced its evaluation of and standpoint on both the abuses and also manipulation of certain unacceptable and invalid stands from the Buja resolution. In giving its backing, the Kosovo LC must continue the action it has begun to expose all those past events that serve today as a recruiting banner for Albanian nationalism and separatism, and must examine and remove all the consequences of the hitherto uncritical attitude toward them.

The 1981 counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, the processes of emigration under duress and the disrupted intranational relations constitute in this specific context a blow to the international prestige, authority, and position of our country. It is not now a question of what the enemies, class, and ideological opponents of the SFRY and the LCY think about us in connection with the Kosov situation, for we have long been aware of that; but of what is a matter of concern to our friends and well-intentioned people in many countries.

The concern derives from the fact that even after 6 years we have not finally succeeded in fully implementing our policy, halting emigration, reviving and consolidating intranational trust and strengthening the political and security situation in Kosovo.

By stabilizing the overall situation we will suppress speculations about Kosovo as the source of a crisis flashpoint in Yugoslavia, in the Balkans and further afield, shall relieve the concern of our friends, further consolidate our independence, nonaligned status, sovereignty and integrity, and strengthen our international prestige. More rapid and more permanent improvement of the situation in Kosovo, alongside a reaffirmation of all the values of the Yugoslav system, first and foremost national equality, brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav solidarity, and socialist self-management, will help to weaken and further expose the activity of Albanian hostile emigres abroad directed against our country.

It is impossible to overlook on this occasion our relations with neighboring Albania. There is a long-term grave legacy of Albania's policy toward Yugoslavia. We are also well aware of the continuity of its policy of interference in our internal affairs, support for Albanian nationalists and separatists, and fomenting of dreams about "Greater Albania." Such behavior started under the leadership of Enver Hoxha in 1948, when he put the entire policy of Albania into the service of Cominform-like pressure on Yugoslavia.

We would, of course, like to attach the necessary importance to some official statements that have recently and on various occasions been expressed by Albanian officials that stress Albania's interest in good relations and the understanding that the independent and nonbloc influences of the two countries are in their mutual interest, and also that it did not and does not have any territorial claims with regard to Yugoslavia and does not wish to interfere in the constitutional system of Yugoslavia, and so forth. We expect that these, the only possible and acceptable stands, are applied in practice. All the rest, especially the continuing interference in our internal affairs under the pretext of concern for the alleged threat hanging over the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, cannot remain without consequences for Yugoslav-Albanian relations that would not be in the interest of either Yugoslavia or Albania.

We will in the future as we have to date, resolutely prevent its or any other country's interference in our internal affairs. However, Yugoslavia will attempt to develop good-neighborly relations with Albania in all spheres, on the basis of the well-known principles of strict respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, reciprocity, and mutual benefits. The UN Charter, the Declaration on Human Rights, and the Helsinki Final Act all offer realistic possibilities for stable and equal development and cooperation between our two countries. On these foundations and in these conditions the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav one in Albania should be the bridges of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Long-term interests of Yugoslavia and Albania lie in good-neighbor cooperation, comprehensive and equal cooperation, and not in exacerbations, confrontations, attempted interference in internal affairs, and territorial claims.

The LC and other socialist self-managing and patriotic forces of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia bear great responsibility for the realization of the political, security and economic situation in Kosovo, which is also an unavoidable factor in the stabilization of the situation throughout the country.

History will not forgive us, and because of this we must not allow further hesitation, lack of organization, unity and responsibility, when it comes to the questions that are deeply rooted in the foundations of our socialist revolution, its gains and the stable internal and international status of our country. We must do everything in our power, without delay, to restore people's trust in the Communists and legitimate organs from Kosovo to the federation. We will do all that is necessary to live in peace, to ensure that the laws protect the citizens uniformly and responsibly and that justice is uniform, timely and effective. We will win the struggle for the ideals of our revolution if we overcome divisions, if Communists and all the progressive forces of Kosovo, Serbia and the whole country fight for them on an equal footing, resolutely and consistently, and if we resolutely nip in the bud the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists, as well as all the other attempts by nationalist and other destructive forces wherever they are manifested in Yugoslavia, that are attempting to hamper the realization of political stabilization in Kosovo and the whole country, guided by the logic of the worse things are, the better. It is of crucial importance to strengthen the awareness of the Albanian nationality that the struggle which the LC is waging in Kosovo is a class struggle, and that the activity of the Albanian nationalists and separatists is contrary to the historic interests of the Albanian nationality, the working class and all the working people of Kosovo just as the activities of any nationalism in any of our communities and toward any of our nation or nationality in contradiction to the historic interests of our own nations and nationality.

The results of this session of our Central Committee should justify the great responsibility which we bear for the situation in Kosovo and Yugoslavia as a whole.

We have no right and we must also not depart from this session with differences in the assessment of the situation, especially in behavior and action aimed at the realization of the established policy and tasks of the LC. This is required from us by the LC, the working class and working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as illustrated by a considerable number of letters from basic LC organizations and individuals in the Central Committee and the Presidium.

This Central Committee and Presidium bear great responsibility for the success of the action, for the creative, resolute and united activity of the LC aimed at the consistent realization of tasks contained in the political platform, the congress resolution, the decisions of the highest-ranking organs of the country this session. We should carry out in the future timely and regular analysis of the topical ideopolitical questions concerning the situation in Kosovo, realize a more direct inspection of the work of LC organizations and organs in Kosovo, monitor the implementation of Central Committee resolutions, encourage activities, and thus to a great extent ensure a uniform and effective activity of the LCY organs and organizations. This implies a more direct and continual participation of the Central Committee members in the actions for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo.

The Presidium unanimously endorsed the proposed conclusions which regulate the most important tasks of the LC of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia as well as other subjective forces for the realization of the established policy in a purposeful and specific way. The conclusions of this session will constitute a powerful and united action base and responsibility for the activity of the membership and the LC organs and organizations to speed up the stabilization of the political and economic situation in Kosovo. The Presidium will establish a work program for the realization of the conclusions, will continually and directly monitor and encourage their implementation, and will, if need be, take adequate measures and regularly inform the Central Committee about its activity.

Such a program should also be produced by all the LC Central Committees of the republics, the provincial committees and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

As a revolutionary organization and the leading force of society, the LC is undergoing one of the most difficult tests in the history of its existence and revolutionary activity before the working class and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Every true Communist must be deeply aware of his duties and responsibilities; Communists in the organs and in positions of responsibility must be particularly aware of this. Having made a critical analysis of the situation and having adopted the stands, we must now take a decisive step forward and take practical action on the territory of fruitful labor and realization so that in this struggle also we show those revolutionary qualities that the LCY under Tito's leadership had shown in earlier stages of history to the very end. The LC must also be that revolutionary force which has a fundamental influence on resolving problems, capable of realizing the broadest mobilization of working masses and all the organized forces of socialist self-managing awareness, so that the situation in Kosovo and consequently in Yugoslavia as a whole, can improve more rapidly.

Class forces of Yugoslav socialist self-management are sufficiently strong and capable of coming to grips with the challenges and hardships of the present time and not allowing the enemy to turn back the course of history anywhere in the country. They will do everything in their power so that our society can overcome the political and economic crisis, and so that we advance faster in realizing the ideals of our socialist revolution. Aware of the responsibility that is required of us, we must succeed.

ALBANIAN LEADER'S SPEECH 'WHOLE LINE OF UNTRUTHS'

LD271320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1205 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- Albanian State and Party Leader Ramiz Alia has grossly attacked Yugoslavia, resorting to a whole line of untruths clearly determined to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. This is not the first time that Alia has attacked Yugoslavia. He had done so numerous other times, as had also his predecessor Enver Hoxha. Alia used the 10th Congress of Albanian Trade Unions for the latest attack on Yugoslavia. Judging from a Radio Tirana report, he, however, found it necessary to devote far less attention to the Albanian working class than to "Yugoslavia's problems."

One of the main points Alia insisted on in his speech was that relations between Albania and Yugoslavia are burdened with "complex and insoluble problems."

It is not hard to agree with Alia that relations between the two neighbouring countries have for years truly been complex. In fact, Albania has for a long number of years pursued the same line in its policy towards Yugoslavia. The continuity of Albania's policy of interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs is well known, as are also Albania's continued support to Albanian nationalists and separatists and its encouraging of dreams of a "greater Albania". The respective policy towards Yugoslavia was adopted under the leadership of Enver Hoxha, who placed the country's overall policy in the service of Comminform's pressures on Yugoslavia. It appears that Ramiz Alia is only further pursuing the old line.

Despite the complex relations between the two countries, the Yugoslav side has of late taken certain steps which it believes open prospects for a normalization of the bilateral relations. The Titograd-Shkoder railway line has been built and the bilateral trade has been promoted, making Yugoslavia Albania's leading foreign trade partner.

Moreover, Yugoslavia is still waiting for Albania's reply to a number of other initiatives of an older or later date. The Yugoslav initiatives call for cooperation at the political level and for agreements on border-area traffic and cooperation in tourism, certain other economic sectors and culture. Albania has not replied to any of the initiatives raised by the Yugoslav side.

If it is to be judged from Ramiz Alia's latest speech, the initiatives obviously do not suit the Albanian leadership which has, instead, undertaken to launch new attacks on Yugoslavia, attacks which doubtlessly do not contribute to the interests of the two countries. Ramiz Alia makes it his right even to make assessments of the situation in Yugoslavia and of Yugoslavia's position in the Balkans. Could anything be more absurd than for an open country, as is Yugoslavia, to be judged and appraised by the leader of a country which has for decades held its back turned to the rest of the world and is considered the most insular of all states?

Ramiz Alia says that six years have passed since Kosovo has been "placed in quarantine". Perhaps there are those who will be deceived by his provocative statement, but only in Albania. It is easy to conclude from Alia's words that he is grossly interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. His aim is to ostensibly offer aid to Albanian separatists and nationalists in Kosovo at the very moment when Yugoslavia is undertaking a decisive action to establish trust between the nationalities in the province.

Furthermore, his remark about "quarantine" is simply absurd. A state which has encircled itself behind a wall of isolation, a country which is known as the "country of bunkers" goes so far as to criticize its neighbours whose citizens including those from Kosovo are free to travel abroad without visas.

Having taken it upon himself to play the role of arbitrator, Alia has also engaged himself in assessing the Yugoslav government's initiative to convene a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers. The aim of the conference is well-known — to promote cooperation between the Balkan countries and in all areas where joint interest exists. Such cooperation and the positive response it has received in the Balkan countries and further afield in the international community, however, appears to irritate Alia.

Albania, who has received an invitation to the ministerial meeting, has the sovereign right to decide whether or not to participate in the gathering. However, Alia does not deal with this aspect of the question. Instead, he accuses Yugoslavia of "enticing the superpowers into the Balkans". According to him, the fact that Yugoslavia has launched the initiative for a Balkan conference only means that it wishes to draw the superpowers into the region.

Is it really necessary to point out that Yugoslavia has never considered ceding even an inch of its territory to be used as a military base by one of the superpowers — a fact which cannot be said to have been the case with Albania.

It is difficult to remain impassive to all Alia's accusations in view of the fact that the two countries are "condemned" to develop good-neighbour relations in all areas.

This, is also the message from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee plenary session yesterday devoted to Kosovo:

"The long-term interests of Yugoslavia and Albania lie in good-neighbour relations, comprehensive and equitable cooperation and not in tensions, confrontations, attempts at interference in international affairs and territorial pretensions".

FEC PRESIDENT MIKULIC PAYS VISIT TO EGYPT

Holds Talks With Premier

LD271634 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, June 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic and Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi met for the first round of the official talks here today. Mikulic this morning arrived on a three-day official and friendly visit to Egypt. The main topics on the agenda of the Yugoslav-Egyptian talks, as indicated, will be the promotion of bilateral cooperation and topical international questions, with focus on the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

Premier Hosts Dinner

LD281007 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, June 28 (TANJUG) -- In a world of perilous divisions and disparities, wars and crises, confrontations and rivalry, the equality and cooperation being built by the policy of non-alignment are the sole options for survival and development, Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic and his host Egyptian Premier Dr 'Atif Sidqi assessed.

At a dinner last night during which toasts were exchanged, the Egyptian premier said that relations between the two countries are based on the principle that peace should be a motto and that relations between all civilized countries be based on dialogue free from stress and tensions.

Sidqi assessed the Yugoslav premier's visit as exceptionally important in view of the fact that the exchange of views conducted covered all events in the Mediterranean and at an international level aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Media Coverage

For Egyptian media coverage of the official visit by FEC President Branko Mikulic to Cairo, including his meetings with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, see the Egypt section of the 29 June Near East and South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS FOR CSCE MEETING IN VIENNA

LD300557 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic this afternoon left for Vienna, where he will inform the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) follow-up about the conclusions adopted by the meeting of foreign ministers of Mediterranean Non-aligned countries held in Brioni, Yugoslavia, early (?this) month.